

THE READER

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

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D'AUBIGNE'S REFORMATION.

History of the Reformation in Europe in the Time of Calvin. By J. H. Merle d'Aubigné, D.D. Vol. IV., England, Geneva, France, Germany, and Italy. (Longmans.)

IT is now two years almost to a day since the third volume of M. Merle d'Aubigné's work was reviewed in these pages. But this, the fourth volume, has been written at a long anterior period. "In the year 1853, in the fifth volume of his 'History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century,' the author described the commencement of the reform in England. He now resumes the subject where he had left off—namely after the fall and death of Wolsey. The following pages were written thirteen years ago, immediately subsequent to the publication of the fifth volume; they have since been revised and extended." The author denies that this forms in any way an excrescence or alteration of his original plan. The last words of his title have no doubt misled some persons into the idea that he intended to give a mere biography of Calvin. But he has had from the first a much wider plan in view. The present volume scarcely touches upon the history of Calvin at all. The account of his journey to Italy is postponed. A subject of more immediate and pressing interest to us occupies the first two hundred pages. It is the exact position towards the Church which was taken up by Henry VIII., when he emancipated the nation from Papal supremacy. The decision in the case of "Essays and Reviews" is, in the opinion of M. d'Aubigné, not only subversive of the fundamental principles of the Anglican Church, but even a violation of the English Constitution, of which the Articles of Religion form part. He thinks that the words of the Thirty-seventh Article, "where they attributed to the King's Majesty the chief government, they gave not to their princes the ministering of God's Word," have a meaning far beyond the ordinary one, that the King should not preach or the like. The legislators of the Church intended that the civil power should not take upon itself to determine the doctrines of the Divine Word. But the Privy Council, as representatives of the Crown, assumed that power, notwithstanding the opposition of the two Archbishops. To narrate in detail the historical facts which go to prove that not even Henry VIII. was supposed to possess this power, is one great object of our author; and another is to show that the official Reformation, the reform of abuses, proceeded from the Commons, and not from the King. It is at once apparent that M. d'Aubigné's estimate of Henry VIII. is very different from that of Mr. Froude. As he dryly observes, "While we believe that he rendered great services to England as a king, we are not inclined, so far as his private character is concerned, to consider him a model prince, and his victims as criminals."

The part that mere mercenary motives performed in the English Reformation, the desire of the King and his favourites to enrich themselves with the spoils of the monasteries, is purposely ignored. But, "it was the best of the people who wanted Protestantism, and not the King." The story of the divorce, on the other hand, and specially the legal questions which it involved, are dwelt upon at length, though without tediousness. The proposal which was entertained both by Wolsey and Clement, that the King should be allowed two wives, is stigmatized naturally enough as "guilty." But our author does not remind us that somewhat later in the Reformation the very same remedy was not only proposed by Luther in the case of an obscure Landgrave, but was actually carried out with his sanction. It would, however, have been too late:—

A movement had begun in the minds of the

people of Great Britain which it was no longer possible to stop. While many pious souls received the Word of God in their hearts, the King and the most enlightened part of the nation were agreed to put an end to the intolerable usurpations of the Roman Pontiff. "We have looked in the Holy Scriptures for the rights of the Papacy," said the members of the Commons House of Parliament, "but instead of finding therein the institution of Popes, we have found that of kings—and, according to God's commandments, the priests ought to be subject to them as much as the laity."—"We have reflected upon the wants of the realm," said the Royal Council, "and have come to the conclusion that the nation ought to form one body; that one body can have but one head, and that head must be the King." The Parliament which met in January, 1534, was to give the death-blow to the supremacy of the Pope.

Clement VII. never recovered from this blow. The thought that under his pontificate Rome lost England, made him shudder. The slightest mention of it renewed his anguish, and sorrow soon brought him to the tomb.

From the advance of the Reformation in a great nation, we turn to its progress in one of the smallest. The Genevans had just found a leader in Baudichon de la Maison-neuve. The Bishop on his return to the city had resolved to trample out the Reformation, or to use his own words, to "bury that sect." Some "Lutherans" broke an image of the Virgin in pieces, carried it away, and burned it. Fearful that men like these would release the imprisoned Huguenots, he prepared to convey them by night to the castle of Chillon, the dungeon of Bonivard. But the final departure of the Prince-Bishop was at hand. The only modern parallel to his flight is that of Francis II. of Naples. Baudichon meant nothing less than force. He was resolved to compel the Bishop to follow the law through fear alone. Choosing fifty of his friends, he armed them with an iron-tipped staff and five matches:—

Ere long darkness covered the city; there was nobody in the streets except a few patrols. De la Maison-neuve bade the men of his troop light their matches, and put himself at their head; in their left hands they held the staff, and the sword in their right. Entering the palace, and making their way to the prince's apartment, they appeared before him, surrounded him with their two hundred and fifty lights; and Baudichon, acting as spokesman, called upon him to surrender his prisoners to their lawful judges. The Bishop stared with amazement at this band of men with their swords and flaming torches; the night season added to his terror, and he thought that if he did not give way he would be put to death. Baudichon had no such idea; but Pierre de la Baume, imagining his last hour had come,* gave the required order; upon which the troop defiled before him with their port-fires, and quitted the episcopal palace. The Huguenot prisoners having been transferred to the syndics, the latter entrusted them to the gaoler of the same prison, "to keep them securely under pain of death." They had passed from the arbitrary power of the Bishop to the lawful authority of the councils. Constitutional order was restored.†

The Bishop was now very anxious to get away. The citizens were anxious to keep him. The syndics could not imagine how they were to preserve order without their sovereign. The Papists were in despair. They saw the consequences of his departure. But all remonstrances were useless. By a secret passage Pierre de la Baume left Geneva for ever. Not a drop of blood had been shed. A few Huguenots waving some torches had been sufficient to deliver Geneva.

The citizens, from the time when they lost sight of that shameless and pitiless prelate, ceased to care about him, and never asked after him. They even invented a bye-word, in use to this day; and when they wish to speak of a man for whom they feel a thorough indifference, they say: *Je ne m'en soucie pas plus que de Baume* (I do not care a straw about him).‡

* *Sœur Jeanne. Levain du Calvinisme*, p. 68.

† *Registres du Conseil des 10, 11, 12 Juillet. Froment, Gestes de Genève*, pp. 62, 63. Roset MS.

‡ "I care no more for him than for Baume," that is, not at all. This expression owes its origin to the name of La Baume, last Bishop of Geneva. *Glossaires Genevois* de Gaudy et de J. Humbert.

From this moment Baudichon became the acknowledged head of the Genevan Reformers. His house was the usual asylum of the friends of the Gospel. When Froment discomfited the Dominican Furbity in the cathedral, it was Baudichon who protected him from the swords of the priests, for "priests often wore swords in those times." He proceeded to Berne, but he soon returned with William Farel, "that devil whom we drove out," said the Catholics. Let us see D'Aubigné's character of him:—

Farel is really the Reformer of that city, as well as of other places in Switzerland and France. A noble and simple evangelist, his genius was less great, his name less illustrious, than his successor's; but he ceased not to expose his life in fierce combats for the Saviour, and, in the order of grace, he was in that beautiful country enclosed between the Alps and the Jura what fire is in the order of nature—the most powerful of God's agents. He was not, as is sometimes imagined, a hot-headed man, liable to fits of violence and temper. With energy he combined prudence—with zeal, impartiality. "Would to God!" he said, on the occasion of his discussion with Furbity, "that each man would state each thing without leaning to one side more than to the other." But it must be acknowledged that he had more force than circumspection, and an unparalleled activity was the principal feature of his character. To venture everywhere, to act in all circumstances, to preach in every place, to brave every danger, were his enjoyment and his life. His excessive genius "delighted in adventure," as was said of a celebrated conqueror, and he was never so truly happy as when he was in the field. Farel began the work, and Calvin completed it.

Baudichon was a man of another stamp. We thank our author for introducing us to such a hero. He was a merchant, but also a noble. The priests could not touch him in Geneva, but their arms were long, and Baudichon was not going to interrupt his business through fear of them. For some years he had been in the habit of attending the Easter fair at Lyons, and he arrived there on the 26th of April, 1534. His enemies were ready for him. Informations for heresy were sworn against him on the 27th, on the 28th he was sent to prison, and on the 29th the trial began. Baudichon's arrest involved a great breach of right. He was not only a foreigner, but the fair had its privileges. The city itself took part against the priests. The Lords of Berne demanded his release. But his judges were resolved to burn him. They were compelled, seeing him so powerfully supported, to treat him well; but he was constantly sent for, and interrogated as to his faith, his conduct, and his opinions. Baudichon had one great advantage. He was a layman. He could be silent when he chose. He could deny the authority of the court. For three months the trial lasted. Nothing could exceed the discretion of the accused. The priests resolved to persevere. They confined with him another heretic, Janin. They hoped the conversation of these two would be sufficient to convict them. False witnesses of every kind were produced, but even so, the evidence of heretical language used within the kingdom of France was not sufficient. Harsh treatment, possibly even torture, was resorted to, but all without effect. Then the Bishop of Geneva claimed him as a relapsed heretic. The Vicars-General and the Bishop contended for the honour of sending him to the stake. The choice was given to Baudichon himself. He preferred to be burnt at Lyons, if burnt he must be. At last, on the 28th of July, he was solemnly condemned, and delivered over to the secular arm. There remained nothing now but to carry out the sentence; and for a long time throughout the Protestant world the fatal news was expected every day. There was still one person who could save Baudichon. That was Francis I. The French King cared little about heretics, but he was not unwilling to do the Swiss a favour. For some time previous to the

* *Lettres certaines d'aucuns grands troubles et tumulte advenus à Genève, avec la disputation faite l'an 1534 avant-propos.*

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sentence he had been asked to interfere. It so happened, at this very time, Francis was anxious to atone for an injury he had done to the widow of a Swiss captain who had all but gained the victory for him at Pavia. He owed her a large sum of money; and he thought he might reconcile interest and justice. At the last moment he ordered the release of Baudichon and Janin. "All the priests of Lyons," says a contemporary author, "were sorely vexed, and the Archbishop of Geneva still more so; but they were forced to be patient."

The two confessors set out for Geneva immediately. That city was encompassed by enemies. The order had gone out to destroy the suburbs on the day before their arrival:—

Every man put his hand to the work. All was life and animation on those beautiful heights whence the eye takes in the lake, the Alps, the Jura, and the valley lying between them. First, the church was pulled down, and then the priory; and nothing was left but rubbish which encumbered the ground. That building, the most ancient in Geneva, was founded at the beginning of the sixth century by Queen Sedeleuba, sister of Queen Clotilda, in memory of the victories of her brother-in-law, Clovis;—that temple where the body of St. Victor had been deposited during the night, and which (as it was said) a light from heaven pointed out to strangers—that sanctuary to which the great ones of the earth had gone as pilgrims, was now an undistinguishable ruin. That monument, erected to commemorate the triumph of orthodoxy defended by Clovis over Arianism professed by Gondebald, crumbled to the ground, after lasting more than a thousand years, in the midst of the libertinism of its monks. A crown had been placed on the cradle of St. Victor—a rod should have been placed upon its ruins.

Yet things that have been great in the eyes of men do not always end like those that have been vulgar. One day a strange report, set afloat by the monks and nuns, circulated through the city. During the night, voices, groans, and lamentations had been heard among the ruins of St. Victor. The wind, when it blows strong over those heights, often resembles the human voice. The devotees listened: again the plaintive tones were heard, and agitated them. "Ah!" they exclaimed, "it is the dead groaning, and not without reason, because their repose has been disturbed." The crowd increased, and ere long "the ghosts were plainly heard lamenting, not only by night, but by day." If the dead lamented over the fall of St. Victor, the living had reason to weep still more over the Church, whose monks had been its disgrace instead of its glory.

With the account of this self-sacrifice, that portion of this volume which relates to Geneva terminates. We have no space to notice the progress of the Gospel in Italy. What part Calvin played there; how the splendid promise was over-cast; how Paul III. turned round upon the Reformation, and endeavoured to crush it; all this M. d'Aubigné has reserved for his succeeding volume. The somewhat broken and fragmentary character of the present one detracts from its interest, taken by itself, but there are many splendid pieces of writing in it. The characters of the true leaders of the Reformation are well deserving renewed study in the present day. They had no intention of setting up the right of private judgment as it is understood at the present day. Their object was to break with the Pope, but not with the Catholic Church. The difference between their theology and that which claims their names as examples is very great. If State and Church are to remain united, it can only be by a recurrence to their principles.

EARLY POPULAR POETRY.

Remains of the Early Popular Poetry of England. Collected and Edited, with Introductions and Notes, by W. Carew Hazlitt, Barrister-at-Law, Vols. 2, 3, 4. (J. Russell Smith.)

HERE are three of the unspoilt volumes of the *Library of Old Authors*. Mr. Russell Smith has editors and editors, some with whom he does as he likes, and others

* "Ecclesia quam Sedeleuba regina in suburbano Genevensi construxerat."—*Fredegarius, Chron. cap. xxii. La Sœur Jeanne, Levaïn du Calvinisme*, p. 94.

who do as they like with him—a Dr. Giles, on the one hand, who modernizes and spoils old Ascham, as he is told to do; a Hazlitt on the other, who, like Weever, "holds original the best," and will not alter them to please publisher or any one else; and who, when a proposal is made to him to reprint one carelessly printed and edited volume like Utterson, as it stands, sets to work and gives us a carefully-printed and edited collection in four volumes of all the best tales and pieces of fun—merry jests—that our early printers put forth for the amusement of our forefathers. We sincerely hope that Mr. Smith's future editors will follow Mr. Hazlitt's steps, and let us have old authors' works as old authors wrote them; modernizations are abominations. Mr. Hazlitt, like Mr. Bradshaw of Cambridge, is well known as one of our best authorities on early printed books, and has laid students of our middle literature under great obligation by his reprint of the prose Old English Jest Books. To these the present volumes of verse are welcome companions; and tales which were before inaccessible to all except readers in the British Museum, Bodleian, and Cambridge Libraries, can now be had for a few shillings by any one who likes; for Mr. Hazlitt has "brought together between twenty and thirty hitherto uncollected productions," besides reproducing all Ritson's *Pieces of Ancient Popular Poetry*, the best portions of Hartshorne's *Ancient Metrical Tales*, of Utterson's *Select Pieces of Early Popular Poetry*, and of Halliwell's *Nugæ Poeticæ*. He has also taken two articles from Ritson's *Ancient Metrical Romances*, six from *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, two from *Anecdota Literaria*, and three from Halliwell's *Contributions to Early English Literature*. And "there is not a single instance throughout these four volumes where the original edition or MS. of a composition was accessible to him, in which the editor has omitted to collate it for his purpose." This is all as it should be, and the work does Mr. Hazlitt great credit. The only point in which we notice a little weakness is in the knowledge of early words. On one of these, for instance, *brayd*, and its compound *abraide*, in its quite common sense of "awoke," there is a note on p. 206, v. 3, as follows: "In his *Confessio Amantis*, Gower employs it in a peculiar sense, which appears to have escaped the notice of philologists:—

This king out of his sweuen *abraide*,
And he upon the morwe it saide
Unto the clerkes.

Here *abraide* stands for *awoke*." We turn to Herbert Coleridge's Glossarial Index, 1859, and find "*Braid*, v. neut., to change, as, a., to *awake out of sleep*. Havelok the Dane, 1282." Sir F. Madden can hardly have been the first editor who glossed the word, and a dozen or more, with no title to the claim of "philologists," must have followed him since.

The volume that will be most popular is, no doubt, the fourth, in which are brought together a very curious set of sixteenth-century poems against women's naughtinesses and vanities. These are "The Payne and Sorowe of euyl Maryage;" "The boke of mayde Emlyn that had v. husbendes, and all kockoldes; she wold make theyr berdes whether they wold or no, and gyue them to were a prety hodefulle of belles;" "The Schole House of Women;" "The Proude Wyues Pater Noster that wolde go gaye, and undyd her Husbonde, and went her waye;" "A merry Ieste of a shrewd and curste Wyfe, lapped in Morrelles skyn, for her good behaunour;" "A Treatyse shewing and declaring the Pryde and Abuse of Women now-a-days," by Charles Bansley, about 1550 A.D.; Gosson's "Quippes for Upstart Newfangled Gentlewomen, or, a Glasse to view the Pride of vainglorious Women; containing a Pleasant invective against the Fantastical Forreigne Toyes dayly used in Womens Apparell," 1595; and "A Piece of Friar Bacon's Brazenhead's Prophesie, 1604." These tracts, with *Ragman Roll* in the first volume, form a most amusing series, and are full of illustration of the life of the

middle and lower classes of the period. Though some of the statements in them are plainspoken, Mr. Hazlitt has rightly concluded "that the class of readers to whom the *Library of Old Authors* chiefly addresses itself, will not treat a few expressions, which the changes of manners and ways of thinking have brought into disrepute, as an insult to their moral sensibility, or as a lure to depravity." And if any complain of the needlessness of exhibiting in old times that men's ungenerousness which we see now in the fuss about women's crinoline and low dresses, while male vices are passed over in silence, we can only say that it is good for us all to know how false the description of wives in *Maid Emlyn*, and girls in the *Schole-house*, would be now; and to see that even then if one man wrote:—

All women be suche,
Faced lyke an aungell,
Tongued like a deuyl of hell,
Great causers of debate;
They loke full smothe,
And be false of loue,
Venymous as a snake;

another, who held with Robert of Brunne that "a good woumanne is mannys blisse," said:

Here may ye see
That wymen be
In loue, meke, kind, and stable.
Lote never man
Repreue them than,
Or calle them variable;
But rather prey
God that we may
To them be comfortable.

Another curious piece in the fourth volume is *The hye Way to the Spytte House*, by Robert Copland, the "Amateur Casual" of his day, describing the beggars who came to the Spittle House, and exposing their tricks and frauds. Here is the sketch of the motley crew at the entrance:—

People, as me thought, of very poore estate,
With bag and staf, both croke, lame and blynde,
Scabby and scurvy, pocke eaten flesh and rynde,
Boyys and scalde, and pylled lyke as apes,
With scantly a rag for to cover theyr shapes,
Brechles, bare-foted, all stynkyng with dyrt,
With M [1,000] of tatters drablyng to the skyrt;
Boyys, gyrles, and luskysch [lazy] strong knaues,
Dydderyng and dadderyng, leaning on their staues,

Saying: good mayster, for your moders blessing,
Gyue us a halfpeny toward our lodgyng.

In his third volume Mr. Hazlitt has printed the often edited directions for behaviour, *Stans Puer ad Mensam*, attributed to Lydgate, though without any reason, we believe, for it is simply a translation from the Latin, and the best copy we know of the MS. says nothing about Lydgate's having written it, as the later copies Mr. Hazlitt quotes do. We wish very much that Mr. Hazlitt and his publisher would produce a volume of these illustrations of manners and customs. The Early English Text Society, we see, promises this year a collection of some treatises of the kind that we have never seen before, including *The Babees Book*, *The Lytyle Chyldrenes Boke*, *The Yonge Child's Boke*, *Urbanitatis*, and the *Boke of Nature*, by John Russell, servant to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester—Hugh Rhodes's, too, we hope—but there must surely be enough for a companion volume of the kind, and we commend the subject to Mr. Hazlitt's notice.

We have not space to do justice to the rest of the contents of this "Early Popular Poetry," which we have read with great pleasure. It is a work for every man who can to buy, and for every one who can't to borrow, a book to lie on your back and read, as you rest on the new-mown hay, and turn a look once and again at the merry croquet party on the lawn.

REDGRAVE'S ENGLISH PAINTERS.

A Century of Painters of the English School; with Critical Notices of their Works, and an Account of the Progress of Art in England. By Richard Redgrave, R.A., and Samuel Redgrave. 2 Vols. (Smith, Elder, & Co.)

THE idea of writing such a book as the one whose title heads the present notice

must have occurred to many who take an interest in the history of English art; and it would be curious to speculate on the number and contents of those unfinished works which lie hid away in manuscript brought to an untimely end by their having been simply forestalled. A writer goes on industriously collecting and arranging materials for his subject, in the sanctum of his library, or in whatever space happens to be sacred to him and his belongings, fully bent on startling and delighting the world one day with the patience and accuracy of his research, the scholarly richness of his style, and the catholic geniality of his teaching. He may have written out in a fair, clean hand, ready for the printer, the early chapters or perhaps even the first volume of his contemplated work, when, glancing some fatal morning over the literary advertisements of the *Times*, his eye lights on the terrible announcement that "the history of the rise and progress of" so and so, by so and so—the very subject he had been labouring on for years—"will be ready for delivery next week." The only thing which can soothe the mind of the embryo author under such circumstances, if the disappointment has not eaten too bitterly into his soul, is the conviction that the man who has anticipated him has done his task well, touched on many cognate matters he had overlooked, and worked out speculations on the subject which had altogether escaped his philosophy.

So far, then, the Messrs. Redgrave have been fortunate, and we shall presently see to what extent they have valued their great opportunity and how far they have exercised their stewardship worthily.

"Our object," say the brothers, "has been to write a connected history of the Art of Painting, and of the institutions founded for its promotion in the last and present century, during which time English art had its true birth, and has progressed to a healthy vigour. We have not attempted to write biographies of our artists, but to give such facts relating to those who were most distinguished as intimately connect them with their works, speaking, however, exceptionally more at large of others of whom little is known, yet in all cases confining ourselves to those who have finished their labours and have passed from us."

In the opening chapters of their work our authors show how little we know of those who first practised art in England, and that they were not exclusively foreigners; the influence of Holbein, Rubens, and Vandyke upon our native artists; the relative position and worth of our early miniature painters; the gradual decline of art under Lely and Kneller till "the degeneracy culminated in the reign of George I." From William Hogarth, whom our authors very properly regard as the true founder of the English School, and whose genius and works they carefully describe and analyze, we are led pleasantly on to the foundation of the Royal Academy; and here the Messrs. Redgrave take the opportunity of examining independently, and in a calm judicial spirit, its constitution and objects. While perfectly loyal to the Academy, they are at the same time true to their own convictions, and succeed in showing that the notions of the Commissioners at least will not help to mend the sundry things complained of in connexion with our national institution. When we come to the painters themselves we find them classified and grouped in a manner easy for the memory and pleasant to the reader. We have, for instance, Wilson, Reynolds, Gainsborough; West, Barry, Copley; we have the animal painters, the miniature painters, the painters of *genre* and the painters of landscape. Nor are the Water Colour Societies forgotten; and the more modern practice still, that of fresco painting, receives its fair share of attention.

The narrative, which may be said to extend from Hogarth to Dyce, is very judiciously interrupted every now and then to note the landmarks and surroundings, and

reckon up the progress made. Macaulay was the first in this country to suspend the narrative and give us, as it were, a cross section of things, that we might follow him with more equal pace, and with the greater intelligence. And, indeed, what helped to make Macaulay a historian has been working with equal success on the side of our authors. Their intimacy with the processes and practice of art enabled them to give a value to their work which never could have been imparted to it by a mere art lover, however gifted in a literary way. One of the brothers, it must be remembered, is a distinguished Academician, "Surveyor of Her Majesty's Pictures, and Inspector-General for Art." We are invariably told, for instance, of the vehicles used by the painter under notice, and of his method of using them; of the setting of his palette, and of the manner of his applying his colours. In their criticisms, again, their aim is to cultivate a catholic love for art, without prepossession or prejudice; to see the merits of a great work before its defects, and never without a fair recognition of the difficulties the artist has had to overcome. Were a similar spirit to animate some of our art critics it would be well.

In most cases we agree cordially with the judgments pronounced by our authors. There is perhaps a disposition on their part to elevate Mulready at the expense of Wilkie; but it is only a disposition. There is more invention in one of Wilkie's pictures than in all that Mulready ever painted. The Scot, moreover, was the founder of a school; Mulready, for all his many charming excellencies, founded nothing, and he had twenty good working years of life more than were allotted to poor Wilkie. How curious, by-the-by, if it should turn out true, as a writer in a contemporary journal stated last week, that John Graham was the first instructor of both these great artists.

As regards the literary style of the book before us, we are, on the whole, perfectly satisfied. The descriptions of pictures are occasionally a little flowery, but they are also sometimes very beautiful and appropriate, and are too lovingly written ever to have been meant for mere padding. As an able and spirited piece of exposition we would point to Chap. XI. in the second volume; and, in order that readers may have a taste of the quality of our authors, we transfer a passage or two to our columns:—

"Painting is, and must be, a sacrifice of less significant truths in order to obtain truth as a whole. How can we, with our poor pigments, represent the luminousness and the infinite gradations seen in nature, either of light and dark or of colour? Black and white, for instance—the pigments which represent for us the extremes of light and darkness—what relation has white paint, seen in the subdued light of room or gallery, where pictures must be seen, to the bright light on the rolling cumulus in the summer heavens; let alone the sun, the source of light, or its reflection on stream, or from polished surfaces?—or black, to that intensity of darkness when from sunny daylight we look into some deep cavernous gloom? The same may be said of all the pigments which represent colour; they are but sorry substitutes for Nature's hues, played upon by every varying sunbeam, and changing in every breeze—the light sometimes reflected from, sometimes transmitted through, leaves and petals, subdued by greys and by infinite reflections from cloud or sky; while the artist's gradations can only be obtained by degrading his colours into tints with white, or diluting them with a changing and changeable medium. Look at our English skies in a hazy summer noon, when there is little wind, and the firmament is covered with fleecy clouds; or at the distant mountains seen under the same influence, when every ravine, every rock, and boulder, and stunted tree, may be seen miles away, marked and distinct to the eye, with gradations so infinitely tender and delicate that they are all included in one haze of blue! From the impossibility of rendering such delicate transitions, the painter substitutes other truths and resorts to 'breadth,' whereby he masses the parts and loses the gradations; suppressing details, he makes the general colour of the mass to include the many minor forms and hues

which his limited means prevent him from producing with adequate truth.

"Again, reduction in size compels the painter to the same expedients. Objects in nature that tell palpably to the eye, are, when reduced to the relative scale of our picture, so microscopically small, that we must either unduly enlarge them or suppress them, and seek compensation in that 'breadth' which includes them. It must be remembered, also, that what may appear to the painter, when in face of nature, almost faithful imitation of the scene before him, becomes tame and changed when his work is brought into the subdued light of his own room. It is said that the Dutch painters of candle-light effects wrought by daylight, looking through a small aperture into a room where their subject was seen illuminated by candle-light. Now, whether true or not, this is the effect to be obtained—the candle-light must appear to be candle-light when seen by daylight; and the sunny landscapes must not merely be bright and glowing when the painter is on the field of his out-of-door labours, but must bring the sun and the glow of daylight into our rooms; and as every painter must be aware of the change that takes place when out-of-door work is seen indoors, he will be aware that some treatment must be adopted to insure that this work, when seen indoors, shall have the effect of out of doors.

Our readers will see from this that our authors do not regard nature from the pre-Raphaelite point of view. Indeed, they make too much of the school, and are too careful to combat its peculiar tenets, seeing that its vitality is gone. The P.R.B.'s did certain work which was, no doubt, needed; but having done that work they are acting like sensible men, and going their way, one by one, in peace.

In addition to an admirable method, as regards grouping and arrangement, having seen clearly what was wanted, our authors add to the other charms of their book a rich store of sparkling anecdote, and a considerable amount of varied reminiscence and humour of their own. All this, coupled with the earnest spirit with which the writers have addressed themselves to their work, the beautiful and often tender way in which they deal with the memories and labours of those who were not precisely all they might have been when here, leads us to the conviction that the volumes before us are not only well done, but that they are the most important contribution to the history of English art which at this moment we can remember. In reading the volumes—and we have read them from beginning to end—the only part in our opinion that dragged a little was one of the chapters in the second volume; but we forbear naming it because we are not quite sure whether the dullness lay in ourselves or in the authors. The book will become a great authority, and we heartily congratulate the Messrs. Redgrave on the accomplishment of their great work. They were pre-eminently fitted for the task, and English art literature may well be proud of their performance.

MODERN BANKING.

The Theory and Practice of Banking. By Henry Dunning Macleod, Esq., M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, &c. Second Edition. Vol. I. (Longmans.)

MR. MACLEOD is certainly fortunate in the opportunity of bringing out a second edition of this important work at a time when the general collapse of banks conducted on an unsound system makes it a matter almost of necessity to define with strictness what is the legitimate business of banking. The definition offered by Mr. Macleod is that "A banker is a trader who buys money, or money and debts, by creating other debts," in the form either of his own notes, or of deposit or drawing accounts. Interpreted by the light of recent failures, this would seem hardly strict enough to exclude much which is not banking; nor is it easy to frame a precise definition that would do so.

It is not banking to buy the debts of those engaged in speculative public works at home or abroad, the realization of which is from

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the nature of things long deferred. It is not banking to buy debts created on any other basis than that of actual completed commercial transactions—in other words, to have any dealings in accommodation paper. It is not banking to deposit large sums which ought to be kept in reserve for the bank's own protection with (that is, to buy a debt from) a large discount house, or otherwise, so as not to be immediately and certainly available. Yet to one or other of these errors most bank failures are attributable.

The first of these errors in principle, that which we have learned, since the establishment of the finance companies, to call "financing," is in effect the buying of debts repayable at a long future, and to some extent uncertain period, and when this is done by the creation of debts repayable on demand or at short notice, in the form of notes or deposit accounts, the banker places it in the power of the depositors or note-holders to ruin him at any moment. It should be remembered, however, that a branch of the ordinary and legitimate business of a banker is to buy debts repayable at some future period, of short and certain duration, by creating debts payable on demand. No bank in the world, therefore, however correctly and prudently managed, could sustain a simultaneous run for the whole of its deposits without stopping payment. The only real security against failure that a well-conducted bank possesses, is that its credit is never likely to be at once and totally destroyed; that it has always a reserve fund ready to meet a temporary run; and that in the event of a panic of extraordinary severity, its securities are so good that assistance would not be refused to it.

With respect to accommodation paper, Mr. Macleod points out with perfect accuracy that a "real" bill is based, not on the possession, but on the transfer of the property it represents; and that every successive transfer of the same property creates a new "real" bill. The amount of credit created may therefore exceed, many times over, the amount of the property which it is supposed to represent. A "real" bill, in consequence, stands to that extent upon precisely the same footing as an accommodation bill; the security for it being the whole estate of the parties, including the produce of their future transactions. Technically, a real bill arises out of past transactions, and is made applicable to future ones; an accommodation bill has relation to the future alone. The actual danger of accommodation bills, which causes every prudent banker to avoid them like the plague, is that they are almost always created to cover past deficiencies, and to stave off for a longer or shorter period ruin already impending—all the while greatly enlarging the extent of the disaster.

The necessity for keeping cash reserves, and the impolicy of depositing the amount so kept with a large discount house, has been amply shown during the recent panic. It would seem that Overend, Gurney, and Co. Limited held very large amounts in deposit from a number of bankers, and that calls for these amounts contributed to some extent to the run which caused their stoppage. It was injudicious in Overend and Gurney to receive these deposits, but it was certainly not legitimate in the several banks to make them.

As an attempt to rectify and complete Mr. Macleod's definition, we would say: "A banker is a trader who buys money, or money and debts, payable at a fixed and early date, and arising (or accompanied by security arising) out of past commercial transactions, by creating other debts, nominally payable on demand or at short notice, but practically likely to be called for only in small proportions as long as the banker's credit continues good; and who keeps a reserve of cash, or immediately convertible into cash, to meet a sudden diminution in his credit, or temporary run."

We have not space to follow Mr. Macleod in his luminous expositions of the theories of value, of credit, of the coinage, and of the exchanges, and in his discussion of the errors of Mill and others, who have dealt with

these questions before him. He gives an elaborate account of the rise and progress of banking, not only in England, but from its original invention by the Romans, of which he brings abundant evidence from Plautus and Cicero.

It may be worth while, however, briefly to review the present position of the various classes of banks in England. First, as to the private banks. It is possible that the recent stoppage of several of the Joint Stock Banks may induce a temporary increase of public confidence in private banks relatively to Joint Stock Banks. Many of the great private banking partnerships no doubt merit the high reputation they enjoy; but the cases of Spooner, Attwood, and Co. at Birmingham, and Puget, Bainbridge, and Co. in London, serve to show that it is possible for a bank to trade on its ancient high character for a series of years, and to be all the while in an insolvent condition. With the present means of acquiring a knowledge of the affairs of public companies, that can hardly be the case with a Joint Stock Bank; and it becomes a question of some importance whether private bankers ought not to be called upon, not to disclose the amount of their realized personal fortunes, but to let their customers know what is the real amount of business capital upon which the bank is working. It may be conceded that private bankers do not, as a rule, suffer to the same extent as Joint-Stock Banks from runs and panics; and that curious circumstance may be attributable in some degree to the personal connexions of the partners, in many instances, with noble and wealthy families, who render them exceptional assistance in times of panic, as well as by their repute and moral influence mitigating the effect of the "run." Another remarkable circumstance may be noticed, that three of the Joint Stock Banks which have recently failed, the Agra, the Consolidated, and the English, were in union with the late highly-respectable private firms of Masterman, Heywood, Hankey, and Olding respectively, some of whose partners retained their seats on the several boards of directors to the time of their stoppage; and that the report just issued of the state of Overend, Gurney, and Co. Limited, shows that considerable loss will arise on the transactions of the old private firm, which, before its conversion into a Limited Company, enjoyed an almost unrivalled reputation.

With respect to Joint Stock Banks, it is a question whether they are not in the habit, as a rule, of allowing too high a rate of interest on deposits, leading them to diminish their reserves, and to look out in some cases for exceptional methods of investment. They will probably learn from recent events to establish a sort of sliding scale of interest on deposits, and very much to reduce the rate allowed on those at short notice.

With regard to the Bank of England, the centre and source of credit for this country, which in times of panic steps forward as a sort of *Deus ex machina*, and by obtaining the suspension of the restrictions in its charter, pours oil on the troubled waters of commerce, the vexed question is, should these restrictions be altogether repealed? On the whole, we think not: they work well in quiet times, and sustain the credit of the country. Probably, however, it would be well to repose in the Government and the Bank together a power for suspending the restrictions in cases of emergency, without the rather cumbrous and anomalous form of an Act of Indemnity passed afterwards.

We have not yet alluded to one cause of great evil during the recent panic; the ill effects of which, indeed, are not likely soon to pass away—viz., the operations of the "bears" on the Stock Exchange. As these have been principally directed against Bank Shares, they are not without relation to our present subject. The preventive against these pernicious transactions it is not difficult to devise or to apply. We would be the last to suggest legislative interference with contracts into which both parties enter with

their eyes open; but the Legislature is surely entitled to demand that no man shall profess to sell to another a commodity of which he is not himself in possession. Let all contracts for sale of shares be made therefore specific, in respect to certain shares, identified by number or otherwise.

DAINTY DISHES.

Dainty Dishes. Receipts Collected by Lady Harriett St. Clair. (Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas.)

IN this everyday world of London few households set up a *carte* for the dinner-table, soup or fish to precede the joint, and a pie or pudding to follow it, being the fare that most frequently is considered all-sufficient. To this Lady Harriett St. Clair takes exception, though she admits that a joint of well-roasted beef or mutton, and well-boiled or baked potatoes, if not appetizing, may satisfy hunger without nauseating, still "there are occasions when even a good appetite palls upon the too frequent repetition of such heavy viands, and when that of the delicate invalid will turn with loathing from such solid though wholesome food." So she adds, "it is then the writer hopes reference will be made to this little volume of 'Titbits,' and that the good appetite may be gratified, and the delicate one renovated."

By way of motto the preface is headed with the French proverb,

Quand la cornemuse est pleine on en chante mieux, which, following close upon the title of "Dainty Dishes," would almost seem to have been chosen as a kind of reminder of that *dainty dish* which was set before the king, who on cutting the crust had his appetite balked, and had to satisfy it by listening to the song of four-and-twenty blackbirds baked in a pie, instead of dining off more solid "hart of grease," or leg of five-year old heath wether mutton, which many a man wisely prefers to stall-fed venison.

Dainty dishes, it would seem, like the *Sicula dapes* of Horace and Apicius, are often anything but what their name implies, except we at once admit the canon of the apple and the onion, as to what we may have to urge when disputing *de gustibus*. In exact proportion as the science of good living is better understood, cookery itself becomes more simple and more rational. The perfection of cookery is to bring out to the full the natural flavour of the food placed upon the table. Providence has set before us such an endless variety that simply a change of viand is frequently the most certain as it is the most healthful whet to a jaded appetite. Nothing can prove this more fully than the way in which fish is dressed in Holland and in France. The Dutch have somewhat of an unsavoury proverb which they apply alike to a fish and a guest of three days' standing. So when fish is to form part of a Dutch dinner it makes its appearance alive in the kitchen, floating in a cask of its native water; for like the epicures of Rome of old, unless the fish is seen to take its last gasp, Dutch cooks hardly deem it worth the dressing. A salmon, full of its own flavour, needs neither lobster or other sauce, and a little dash of vinegar, and perhaps a soupçon of fennel is all it requires. At Berwick this is quite as well understood as in Holland, and who has ever eaten salmon in greater perfection than the plain boiled salmon of Scotland? Where fish can be had fresh, its freshness gives it the relish much more than all the sauces super-added. These sauces, indeed, being for the most part culled from French books of cookery, are as a rule little better than the means of disguising the staleness of the fish.

Take this receipt, for instance, which Lady Harriett St. Clair calls "Salmon au Court Bouillon," dressed as Jewish cooks do flavourless carp, with its pepper, and cloves, and nutmeg; its onions, chives, parsley, lemon, bay leaves, and basil; its butter and flour; and its wine, water, and vinegar to boil it in:—

Having drawn and cleaned your salmon,

score the sides of it pretty deep, lay it on a napkin, and season it with salt, pepper, a few cloves, a little nutmeg, some sliced onions, chives, parsley, sliced lemon, two or three bay leaves, and some basil. Work up a pound of butter in a little flour, and put it in the belly of the fish; then wrap the salmon in the napkin, bind it about with a packthread, and put it into a fish-kettle of a size proportionate to your fish. Pour over it equal parts of wine, water, and vinegar, in quantities sufficient to boil it, and set it over a quick fire. When it is done enough, which will be in from fifteen to twenty-five minutes, according to its size, take it off and keep it simmering over a slow stove till you are ready to serve. Then take up the salmon, take it out of the napkin, and lay it on another in the dish you intend to serve it in, and garnish it with parsley.

"Dainty Dishes," however, does not profess to supersede other books on cookery. "It is," as the preface tells us, "merely a collection of receipts, many of which the Compiler believes to be original, and all of which she knows to be good." To contradict a lady is not quite seemly, so we gladly place on record that among the 878 receipts which form the contents of the volume, there are many which are not only new to us, but which are toothsome enough to become established favourites. Here we have a "muffin pudding":—

A pint of milk boiled, sweetened, and flavoured with cinnamon and lemon-peel; strain it and add the yolks of four eggs. Take half a-pound of ratafia biscuit crumbled down, two muffins sliced, some dried cherries, half a gill of brandy, and the same of sweet wine; butter a mould well with fresh butter, stick the cherries on the inside, then put in a layer of grated biscuit, next of muffin, and so on alternately till the mould is near full, then pour in the brandy and wine. Three-quarters of an hour before you wish to serve the pudding add the custard as above, and put the mould into a stew-pan of boiling water, taking care that the water does not get in over the top of the mould. Serve with a wine-sauce.

The book will scarcely become popular as a manual for the kitchen, too little regard having been paid to the cost of production; but to ladies who like to dabble now and then in the mysteries of culinary lore, we can recommend it as one likely to furnish both useful and interesting information.

A CONFEDERATE DRAGOON.

Four Years in the Saddle. By Colonel Harry Gilmor. (Longmans.)

TWICE a prisoner in the hands of the Federals, Colonel Gilmor thought wisely he could not spend his time better than in jotting down in the shape of "a Diary from Recollection" some incidents of his service in the Confederate cavalry. The experiences of a dashing cavalry officer cannot be expected to form a very connected narrative. The colonel, too, was chiefly employed in a country where he was so thoroughly at home, that those who are not find it rather difficult to follow him. But this forms no objection to the amusement we can derive from his stories. Many is the little anecdote he can tell us about General Lee and Stonewall Jackson, but we give the first place, as in gallantry bound, to a very old friend of ours, "Belle Boyd." The Major, as he was then, had just raised a Maryland company, as it might be called, receiving his commission in May, 1863. His first duty was to scout the enemy's position at Winchester—

On my way down the valley, I met at Woodstock my old acquaintance, Miss Belle Boyd, whom I had known since the autumn '61. Miss Belle begged to accompany me on my expedition. I got off by telling her she must first have General Jenkins's permission. I rose before the sun, and was ready to start, when I discovered she had carried my sabre and pistols to her room, to prevent my slipping off without her, as she was shrewd enough to know I would do. Down came Miss Belle, dressed in her neat-fitting habit, with a pretty little belt round her waist, from which the butts of two small pistols were peeping, cased in patent leather holsters.

She rode with me to the quarters of General Jenkins, to whom I had to report before passing

out through his lines. We found him sitting before his tent, and after despatching my business, Miss Belle presented her request. I fixed myself rather behind her, that I might give a signal to the General not to consent. The fact is, I did not care to be accompanied by a woman on so perilous an enterprise; for, though she was a splendid and reckless rider, of unflinching courage, and her whole soul bound up in the Southern cause, yet she was a little—mark you, only a little—headstrong and wilful, and I thought it best, both for her sake and mine, that she should not go. I hope Miss Belle will forgive this little ruse. The General of course refused, which made her furious; but he was firm, and I rode off without her.

Shortly afterwards the Major had a very narrow escape from a different kind of companion:—

I was returning by a shorter route when I came suddenly on a "Jessie Scout" in a narrow lane that led out to Griffith's factory. I had taken the precaution to put round my neck a white handkerchief, leaving a long end hanging down over the shoulder, the badge by which the "Jessies" distinguished each other. Those "Jessie Scouts" were a body of men dressed in Confederate uniforms, organized by General Fremont. The fellow rode up cautiously, his pistol drawn, but I pretended to be very unconcerned, showing no disposition to draw mine. He rode a noble dapple grey, and stopped when our horses' heads were nearly together. "Where are you going?" said he. "Going into town," replied I, quietly, but in a firm voice. He then inquired where I belonged, and I answered, "To the same crowd you do—to Captain Purdy's scouts."

"Why, I don't remember seeing you, though I haven't been detailed long myself."

"That is just my case," I replied. He then asked what regiment I was detailed from. I told him from the 12th Pennsylvania, Captain Fenner's, Company F. This satisfied him; he put up his pistol; and, as I rode up alongside, I noticed a pair of handcuffs looped over the small strap that holds the saddle-pocket to the flap. I asked what he was going to do with the "ruffles." He replied "There is a Reb out at old Griffith's, and I am going after him." "Let me look at them," said I; and as he stooped to take them off, I quickly drew my sabre.

There was a gate leading into a lane near where we stood. It was a little way open, and he made a desperate effort to get through; but his horse pushed it to with his neck, and at the same instant my sword went through his body. He fell off, dead, in less than five minutes, but not before he said, "You sold me pretty well, but I don't blame you." I gave him whisky and water out of my flask, and tried to save him, but my blade went too near the heart. He had a very good saddle, that suited me better than my own; the handcuffs I carried all the way to Gettysburg, and there gave them away.

Here is a pleasant picture of some of the amenities of war:—

I took two men with me to fire a fine brick dwelling, beautifully situated on an eminence north-west of the town. Dismounting, I went in, and told the lady who came to the door that I was there to perform the extremely unpleasant duty of burning her house, which I much regretted: that we were obliged to resort to such extreme measures in order to prevent or check the terrible devastation committed by such men as General Hunter.

Fortunately for this lady the Colonel was hungry, and wisely resolved to breakfast first. The lady waited on him—

And entered into conversation. I asked her the name of her husband. She replied, "Colonel Boyd, of the Union Army." "What! Colonel Boyd, of the 1st New York Cavalry?" "The same, Sir." "Then, Madam, your house shall not be destroyed."

I now understood why she had not pleaded for it. The reader will recollect that this officer has been already mentioned as operating in the Valley. He had ever been kind and lenient to the citizens, men, women, and children, warring only against men in arms. The fact of her being the wife of Colonel Boyd decided me at once. I told her that I knew her husband, and had fought against him for two years in the Valley of Virginia; that he had gained a high reputation among the citizens for kindness and gentlemanly conduct; that while we were there for the purpose of punishing Vandalism, we were ready and anxious to repay acts of kindness done to our people, who, when unprotected, had been exposed

by the fortunes of war to the mercy or harsh treatment of our foes. I told her that her house should not be burned, blame me for it who would, and that I would leave a guard for her protection till all were gone. She seemed to be completely overwhelmed, as though she did not comprehend what I had said; but when I assured her again that neither her house nor anything that belonged to her should be molested, her gratitude knew no bounds. To the picket near by the house she afterward sent baskets filled with nice eatables, hot coffee, and as much wine as they desired.

We have only room for the final capture of our hero:—

My cousin, H—G—, was in bed with me, when the door suddenly opened, and five men entered with drawn pistols, and, although dressed as Confederates, I saw at a glance what they were. But it was too late for a fight, for they had seized my pistols, lying on a chair under my uniform. "Are you Colonel Gilmor?" said one of them. I did not answer at first; I was glancing round to see if there was any chance of escape. My attention was arrested by feeling the muzzle of a pistol against my head and hearing the question repeated. "Yes; and who in the devil's name are you?" "Major Young, of General Sheridan's staff." "All right. I suppose you want me to go with you?" "I shall be happy to have your company to Winchester, as General Sheridan wishes to consult you about some important military affairs."

This was on February 4, 1865, so the Colonel's last imprisonment was not very long. It seems singular, but he assures us that neither himself nor any of his fellow-prisoners had the slightest idea of the desperate condition of their affairs, and "remained under a sort of bewilderment" as they learnt the closing scenes of the Rebellion. They, of course, had nothing but submission left, and submission meant release. We commend Colonel Gilmor to that large class who sympathize with Confederate heroes. Let those who followed the fortunes of the South buy his book. They will not throw away their money; and, as it is published in London, and by one of our first London firms, we have no doubt they will do a gallant soldier and an impoverished man substantial benefit with profit to themselves.

NEW NOVELS.

Against the Stream. By Joseph Hatton. 3 Vols. (C. T. Skeet.)

IT is refreshing to read a novel written in a bold, clear, manly style, free from affectation, yet not without true feeling for what is beautiful. Novels and poems of the present day have come to a sort of interchange by no means, to our thinking, likely to benefit either party. Novel-writers write blank verse, and poets undescriptive, metaphorical prose. It is refreshing, therefore, to take up a book where the thoughts of the author are not concealed by a cloud of verbiage, whether in poetry or prose. The great complaint against blank verse, that it is "prose run mad," does not seem to us the chief fault to be attributed to fine writing in general; but it labours under a much more serious disadvantage: it is very difficult to understand such writing, because the end of each thought is so slightly separated from what follows, that there is no repose for the mind; it cannot stop to embrace the meaning before it is hurried away by another thought. Much of the poetry of the day requires as deep study as though it were written in a foreign tongue, one we cannot think in, but have to translate into our own language before we can comprehend what is written. The novels of Theodore Hook seem to us the model on which Mr. Hatton has formed his style of writing; and as we have ourselves a prejudice for understanding what we read, we confess that it is a style to which we are by no means averse, at any rate in novel-writers. People complain of the want of oratory in modern days, but they forget that the works which best convey a thought are after all the most eloquent, unless, indeed, we wish not to persuade but to dazzle our audience. All great works must depend, not on mere beauty of language, but

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on the subject-matter selected, in the first place; in the second, on the power the author possesses of handling any subject whatever. Where the power is adequate and the matter good, we may expect a favourable result not only for the author but for the public. With the quantity of good old poetry and prose we possess we have some right to be fastidious. Waves of opinion sweep over literature from age to age, but these old landmarks are never obliterated.

"Against the Stream" recounts the career of Jacob Martin, son of the proprietor of the *Star*, a newspaper. The newspaper fails, owing to the withdrawal of support promised by the M.P. of the borough, whose cause it had aided. Jacob falls in love with Lucy Cantrell, who afterwards turns out to be connected with a wealthy family, and is adopted by an uncle, Mr. Thornton. This uncle stops all Jacob's letters, in order to hinder the match from taking place. One of the chief opponents of the proprietor of the *Star* has been a Mr. Magar. This man rises in his native place by means of money which he has got by murdering one Silas Collinson, a farmer who had lent Magar money, and was, moreover, his creditor for 400*l.* Magar possesses an old mill, and Collinson is murdered, having been decoyed there by promise of getting his money. Magar not only recovers the 400*l.*, but gets 4,500*l.* for Collinson's property, which he obtains by forging Collinson's authority to sell and remit the proceeds to him in America, where Collinson is supposed to be living. As this part of the narrative only serves to bring punishment on some of the worst opponents of Martin, it must be regarded as an episode. Jacob succeeds in the profession he has chosen, and also in his love-suit.

The novel must depend upon the skill shown in depicting various characters introduced, and in preserving their idiosyncrasies throughout the book. This is well managed. Mr. Hatton seems quite at home either in country or town, as capable of describing the Londoner as the provincial. The style is free and unaffected, and well adapted for portraying these pictures of everyday life. We recommend "Against the Stream" to all readers who prefer a good tale narrated in simple language to a vast cloud of lucubration introduced by some authors into their works merely to display their own talent. Novels, like plays, profess to show us some great moral truth worked out by the living characters created by the author for the purpose of carrying out his design. To write a good novel is to sustain the interest of the reader till the story is completed. This can best be done where sympathy is enlisted for the persons represented. If these characters are lifelike, one good object is attained; but they must be also attractive or repulsive, so that we are gradually made to love the right and detest the wrong. Where this is successfully done, the fictitious personages become as much realities to us as if we were personally acquainted with them. It has been said that one conversant with great writers of past ages will never stand much in awe of lesser minds, although they be living beings. We would venture to give utterance to a somewhat similar remark—readers of really able novels need never fear much that they will be held ignorant of the actual affairs of the world. Mr. Hatton's novels are pre-eminently calculated to give this necessary knowledge of men and things in general.

The Dayrells: A Domestic Story. By the Viscountess Enfield. (Warne & Co.)

A VERY pretty book, beautifully printed on tinted paper. The Dayrell family consist of Lord Kendal and his only daughter Amy; Charles, son of their next brother, who is dead, heir presumptive to the title; Arthur, younger brother of Lord Kendal, a clergyman with a family. A birthday festival introduces other members of the family and some neighbours. William, Gertrude, Sebastian, and Reginald are Arthur Dayrell's children.

Sir Roswal Lismore is a ward as well as cousin of Arthur Dayrell's, brought up as a Roman Catholic, under the tutorship of a gentleman who has become a Roman Catholic priest, but once a clergyman of the Church of England. Charles Dayrell is intended by his uncle to marry Amoritia, his first cousin, but is in love with Gertrude, also his cousin; eventually Charles goes to India, thinking that Gertrude is in love with a gentleman called Marchmont. He is wounded in the mutiny, and dies there, recommending his coz Gertrude to Marchmont, who had nursed him. William marries his cousin Amy, and so unites the title and estates, which his cousin Charles was to have done. The chief merit of the story, of somewhat slender plot, is the nice tone of feeling in which "The Dayrells" is written. There are several shrewd hits at people's little idiosyncrasies. One describing a lady who in conversation always listened to what a third party was saying, is a very fair stroke at not an uncommon character in society. Persons who enjoy an unsensational domestic tale, albeit with one of those apparitions of a departed person incorporated in it which are so puzzling, but nevertheless well authenticated in more than one instance, will find "The Dayrells" a pleasant picture of a good English family, written with an ability which carries the reader on happily to the conclusion.

Lynton Grange. By J. R. S. Harington. 1 Vol. (F. Pitman.)

SOME novels contain very little of what in painting is called subject; the characters are but sketchy, the thoughts feeble, and the management of the plot untechnical. "Lynton Grange" does not partake of these faults. There is abundance of subject, and the handling of the story is broad and free. The writer seems well able to describe, not only the middle and upper, but also the lower class of society. The inner feelings as well as the more external appearances of life are portrayed with considerable fidelity. The author deals very fairly with the different grades of society. There is no setting up of the selfishness of the rich against the poor, nor is there an overblackening of the coarser vices of the peasant compared with those of the landowner; both are drawn as they really exist. Beyond this, the tale is in itself interesting, and well told; and affords us what is professedly the object of a novel-writer, an amusing view of the varied phases of human existence. Alice Vaughan, the heroine of the volume, is the daughter of a Mrs. Vaughan, who is living in the rear of White-chapel in an unsavoury neighbourhood. The mother has seen better days, and evidently has undergone great trials. Alice gets a situation as governess in a family through the interest of a district visitor, a Miss Prosser, who is assiduous in her labours amongst the poor of Slinker Lane. Alice is described as leaving her wretched home for the first time; her delight at the sight of the country scenery is much modified by the blackguard fellow-teachers she encounters in the second-class railway-carriage. Much spirit is evinced in the description of the disagreeableness of the persons met with sometimes by young ladies under such circumstances. There is a lively account of the doings of the servants of Lynton Grange, in which domestics are represented much as they really are. It is extraordinary how few novelists there are who comprehend the true state of things in the lower ranks; the faults of those who form such ranks are due mostly to the peculiar turn of thought which characterizes them; and no one but a person accustomed to analyze the minds of the different classes can give anything like a correct estimate of their actions. The code of honour, the morality, even the etiquette—in a word, the general manners, in the highest sense of the term, which prevail amongst such orders are not a reflex of their superiors; the principles on which their conduct is based are quite as sharply defined as in any other station of life; and a novelist must know something more of these things, if he

would write with force, than a mere study of vulgar language and actions will enable him to do. The conceptions which are formed in the lower orders as to the actions of their superiors are not a whit more erroneous than those of the better sort towards their inferiors. Hence arise complaints of selfishness and pride on the one side, and of ingratitude on the other. A great deal of the ill-feeling between persons in different positions is owing to sheer ignorance of one another's true meaning. The rich, so long as they obtain what they consider proper observance, hardly trouble themselves to look further into the matter; and the poor, on their part, while they pay what they know is requisite of respect outwardly for keeping their situations, indemnify themselves privately for what they, after all, consider a degradation. In "Lynton Grange" servants are shown as human beings of like passions and feelings as ourselves, and considering their want of education and intellectual pursuits, are not vastly below their employers in their ways. Much of what we complain of in our domestics is, after all, owing to their views, which we have tried to describe, rather than to malicious wickedness.

The novel pleases us for this reason: it draws men and women as they are, and if there is a great deal more of coarseness, there is less of actual crime attributed, than is usually the case with writers. Servant life and peasant life are very cleverly delineated by one who has learnt to go beneath the surface for information. Lynton Grange belongs to a family of Lumsdons. Mr. Lumsdon is a *roué*; Mrs. Lumsdon is a hypochondriacal invalid, with sensitive nerves. There are two little girls, under charge of Alice Vaughan. An old sea captain—a refined Commodore Trunnion—lives near. His son, George Wilson, falls in love with Alice. He does not like to marry her, and fails in securing her affections in a dishonourable way. Mr. Lumsdon, who is a good-for-nothing, and who had married his wife for her money, is murdered by Mrs. Vaughan. Alice's mother turns out to have been married secretly, but by a real, not, as was supposed, a mock marriage, to Vavasour Lumsdon under his first name only. In a fit of insanity, after living for years in a garret, under the impression that she had been deceived by Lumsdon, Mrs. Vaughan revenges herself by stabbing her seducer, whom she encounters near the Grange. After her mother's death, which takes place from rapid disease, Alice Vavasour marries George Wilson, and all ends well. "Lynton Grange" is an amusing, well-written tale, containing passages of great power, and presents us with very just appreciation of character.

All in the Dark. By J. Sheridan Le Fanu, Author of "Uncle Silas" and "Guy Deverell." 2 Vols. (Bentley.)

VIOLET DARKWELL, a damsel brought up by her kinswoman, Miss Perfect, of Gilroyd Hall, aunt of William Maubray, the person kept in the dark by her witcheries, is the root of the matter, if we may apply so methodistical a phrase to so fair a lady. Miss Perfect is a maiden lady addicted to table-turning and spiritual manifestations revealed by various articles of her furniture. The good aunt is very much terrified by having a prophecy of her own speedy dissolution literally knocked into her by her pet table. Dr. Sprague, by a little manipulation, gets the table to reverse its sentence, and postpone Miss Perfect's departure *sine die*, much to her comfort. The table, moved by her familiar spirit Henbane, points out, much to William Maubray's disgust, that Violet is to marry Vane Trevor, an inane young squire with 3,000*l.* a-year, and a love of dress. The table, moreover breeds a quarrel between William Maubray and his aunt, by prophesying William's taking orders and obtaining the family living of 1,500*l.* a-year, in the gift of his uncle, Sir Richard Maubray, whose son, Winston Maubray, has incurred his father's displeasure. William refuses to

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comply with Miss Perfect's wishes, and is dismissed from her house in a very unenviable frame of mind; as he is likewise snubbed by Violet, and consulted by Trevor about the latter's proposing for Miss Darkwell. Dr. Sprague gets William a tutorship with the Kinton Knoxes under an assumed name, which, however, the family are warned is such.

Mrs. Kinton Knox and her daughter Clara find out that Herbert's real name is Maubray, and endeavour to catch him, as they suppose him to be Winston Maubray, and the heir to the baronetcy. After a while the mistake is discovered, and William is dismissed in a summary manner. Vane Trevor has shilly-shallied so with Violet that she veers round to her quasi-coz. Miss Perfect dies, and an amusing ghost story is introduced, which is found to be owing to Maubray's walking at night as a somnambulist. William's darkness is cleared up in more ways than one, and he marries Violet, and eventually succeeds to the title and family estate. The plot is slight; the sketches of character are amusing. Violet's coquetry, Vane Trevor's selfishness and stupidity are well shown up. The dialogue is easy, and some of the situations humorous. The volume is got up handsomely in white and gold—with a reference, probably, to the ghost scene—and has a pleasing contrast to the title of the story, "All in the Dark."

The Punjab Educational Magazine, Vol. I. Nos. 11 and 12. (Lahore.)—The contents of this magazine cannot be expected to be very varied, considering its object, which is sufficiently shown by the title it bears. The introductory article by Dr. Neil gives you a popular account of the operation of "The Breathing Powers" in various animals. We then have an article on "The Theory and Practice of Education," by Dr. Leitner, which contains some very good suggestions as to the importance of education as distinguished from mere instruction, the latter resulting only in the improvement of the single faculty of memory, whilst the former should have for its object the bringing into activity of all the powers of the mind. This article is succeeded by one on "Education in India," which treats of the system of education which should be adopted in the several classes of schools which Government has established in the Punjab. The writer points out the error which the Indian Government is in danger of falling into by giving too much importance to the instruction of the natives in the English language. At Lahore, for instance, over 2,000 boys study English, the knowledge of which will probably unfit them for the station in life in which they have been born, and it will be impossible to find employment for them in the Government offices to which they will aspire. The writer would apparently limit instruction in English to the schools of industry and the Zilla schools, which are attended by the children of the higher and commercial classes. Not only is complaint made of the too great diffusion of English education, but also of the want of a literature fitted for the training of the native mind, "the histories, biographies, and fictions which we give to the young Englishman" being unintelligible and uninteresting to the people of India. The most important subject referred to in the magazine is the proposed "Oriental University" and the "University Colleges" which have been projected for Upper India by Dr. Leitner, and which, if successfully carried out, will be among the greatest boons which Englishmen will have conferred on that country. The matter appears to have been warmly taken up by the Government and the native gentry, and we trust Dr. Leitner will be able to congratulate himself on seeing his efforts to establish a proper system of education for India crowned with success. The Magazine, which concludes with model answers to certain abstruse questions in arithmetic and logic, does credit to our countrymen in the Punjab, not only in the articles it contains, but in the way it is "got up," and we wish its supporters every success in the enterprise they have undertaken.

Scottish Songs and Ballads. Collected and Edited by Joseph Ritson. New and Revised Edition, with Glossary and Index. (W. Tegg.)—This is a nice little reprint of Ritson's well-known collection, with a few commonplace

woodcuts. The songs are divided into four classes: 1, Love; 2, Comic; 3, Historical, Political, and Martial; 4, Romantic and Legendary Songs or Ballads. The present editor excuses himself for not having made "many interesting additions to this collection, because it would have been difficult to know where to stop, or on what canon to exclude, such has been the torrent of Scottish song since the first edition of this book was published;" but we think he would have done well to have excluded some of the poorest compositions of Ritson's choosing, especially in the love songs, as he had the torrent so conveniently at hand to fill up from. We certainly did not want again—

Look where my dear Hamilla smiles,
Hamilla! heavenly charmer;
See how with all their arts and wiles
The Loves and Graces arm her—

and many another of like character, when better were to be had for the asking. However, there are enough good pieces in the book to make it more than worth the money asked for it, and the volume is of a handy size for the pocket. Should there be a call for a fresh edition, we hope the editor will take the trouble to give at least approximate dates to the songs, so that in those describing country manners and customs, like "The Blythsome Bridal," we may know whether eighty or a hundred and eighty years ago are referred to.

Practical General Continental Guide. By An Englishman Abroad. (Simpkin & Marshall.)—*Practical Swiss Guide*. By the Same. Tenth Edition. (Simpkin & Marshall.)—If the war permits, thousands of our countrymen will soon be purchasing their guide-books, and "doing" the usual number of towns, tours, and mountains. One of the first considerations, of course, is whom they shall take as a guide. The books before us occupy a middle place between "Bradshaw's Continental" and "Murray." We should like their plan better, if the Editor had abstained in his preface from reflecting upon other guide-books. We have found "Murray" not only good as a guide but also a very agreeable companion when compelled to rest either by weather or fatigue. The information he contains is not only great in itself, but of a suggestive kind, which is uninjured even if it does not embody the very latest discoveries, or notice the immediate extinction of Bonifacial or scenical stars. "Murray" will not be pushed from his perch. But the "Practical Guides" have their place also. They are best adapted for those who want "to see all that ought to be seen, in the shortest period and at the least expense." The slender pedestrian, with, not to say it invidiously, a somewhat slender purse, and but scanty leisure, cannot perhaps do better. He will find here time-tables for the principal trains on the chief lines, with the fares—a great convenience. The hours are seldom altered throughout the Continent during the season. Then we have plans for routes of all imaginable kinds, which are, to our mind, of more amusement before starting, than of much practical utility when once on the ground. Still a guide-book is not complete without them. Whether "personal experience" on which they are based is never deceived, can of course only be determined by the personal experience of those who trust them. They certainly deserve a trial and a large sale, and we hope Continental politics, and the disasters of our own Money Market, will not deprive the spirited compilers of the benefit of exertions which must be kept up whether the crop be small or great, just as landlords on the Rhine and in Switzerland must get their chambers ready, though they may be occupied by guests who won't pay better than the Confederates did a year or two ago in Gettysburg. Even then "mad tourists" will not be wanting, and the guide-books will only be doubly interesting the next year and want double revision, which will be all the more profitable to those who make it their business to "vary with and meet the age."

How to Cook and Dress Potatoes in One Hundred Different Ways. By Georgiana Hill. (Routledge & Son.)—When Sir Harford Jones Brydges was Ambassador at the Court of Teheran in 1807, some seed potatoes were forwarded to him for presentation to the Shah. Mirza Bezurg, the Vizier and Prime Minister—through whom Sir Harford ultimately succeeded in destroying the French influence at the Court of Persia—had the potatoes boiled, stewed, mixed in a pillau, and tried in every way that Persian cookery would permit, but still the potato would not assimilate, so he returned the lot to the Ambassador, suggesting that a present of broadcloth would be infinitely preferable, seeing that, do

what they would, the potato would be valueless to them, as Allah in his great mercy had provided the true believers with cauliflowers, peas, and other delicacies, and left the potato as fit food only for unbelievers. Had the Persian Vizier seen Miss Hill's book, he would probably have found reason to change his opinion. We protest, however, against the lady's receipt for a Potato Omelette, the Puffer of Göttingen and Northern Germany. To be light and nourishing, it is always made of raw potatoes reduced to pulp and strained till the residue is as light as wheaten flour.

Washington Irving's Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus, Abridged by the Author. New Edition. (Tegg.)—*Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Christopher Columbus*. Being a Sequel to the Life of Columbus, by Washington Irving. (Tegg.)—Two charming little reprints of well-known popular books. Who does not know this series? How many have derived their earliest impressions of adventure and discovery from some edition or other of the "Family Library." The price is lower, and the size smaller, since we first received these volumes as a present. The rising generation will not like them the less. They are welcome at all seasons of the year, and as many schools break up about this time, will form most appropriate prizes for geographical classes, or little gift-books to encourage a taste for reading.

Vine Culture under Glass. By John Pearson, of Chilwell. (Journal of Horticulture.)—This little shilling volume is just the one to place in the hands of a suburban gardener; for though no fruit grown under glass is so easy to produce in tolerable abundance and perfection as the grape, yet frequently vines in graperies are all but unproductive. The vine is a greedy feeder, and if but carefully fed, pruned, and attended to, never fails to produce, if not prize-fruit, at least a wholesome and respectable crop. Mr. Pearson has written for working, and not for scientific, gardeners, and his thirty-two pages of hints may readily be committed to memory.

School Atlas of Classical Geography, comprising, in Twenty-three Plates, Maps and Plans of all the Important Countries and Localities referred to by Classical Authors, Constructed from the best Materials, and Embodying the Results of the most Recent Investigations. By Alex. Keith Johnston, LL.D. A new and enlarged edition. (Edinburgh and London: Blackwood and Sons.)—If we say of this school-book that it comes up to its title, we shall give it perhaps the best praise, and yet it will be no more than it deserves. It will be just as useful to the reader of Gibbon or Merivale as to the school-boy. The size is convenient, and the index of places and tribes, with all the quantities properly marked, a most useful adjunct. The fourth plate, representing the "World" as it existed in the imagination of Homer, Herodotus, and some philosophers and geographers, is specially interesting to all who like to trace the progress of human knowledge. Much philosophy, indeed, may be got out of an atlas which denotes territorial changes, even without the aid of a commentary. There are few minds which cannot partly supply one here, and still fewer which will not find their apprehensions rectified, and their memories brushed up. Mr. Keith Johnston's labours must have been very heavy in getting out his first edition; he improves as he goes on, and deserves every support from the educational institutions for whom he has worked so hard.

We have received *The Royal Guide to the London Charities for 1866-7*, edited by Herbert Fry (Hardwicke);—*On the Ventilation of Public Sewers, with Special Reference to those of Oxford*, by G. A. Rowell (Alden, Oxford);—*On the Effects of Elevation and Floods on Health; and the General Health of Oxford, Compared with that of Other Districts*, by the Same (Williams and Norgate);—*Our Commons and Open Spaces*, by Henry Warwick Cole, Q.C.; reprinted from Fraser's Magazine (Longmans);—*The Life and the Light: A Sermon Preached on Behalf of the Wesleyan Missionary Society* by the Rev. Henry Allon (Jackson, Walford, and Hodder);—*The Banker's Magazine*, and *Statistical Register for May, 1866* (New York; London: Trübner and Co.);—*True unto Death: A Drama in Two Acts*, by Sheridan Knowles (Adams and Francis);—*A Manual of Weathercasts: Comprising Storm Prognostics on Land and Sea; with an Explanation of the Method in Use at the Meteorological Office; Adapted for all Countries*, by Andrew

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Steinmetz (Routledge).—*The Nineteenth Century: Plan of Making England and Ireland connecting Links in the Chain of Inter-communication between the Old and New Worlds; Letter to the Earl of Clarendon*, by W. H. Villiers Sankey (Eff. Wilson).

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

ADLEY (C. C.). Story of the Telegraph in India. Post 8vo. Spon. 4s. 6d.

BALL (John, M.B.A., F.L.S.). Guide to the Western Alps. New Edition. With Maps and Plates. Cr. 8vo, pp. xxviii.—404. Longmans. 6s. 6d. With Introduction, pp. cxviii.—404. 7s. 6d. Introduction separate, sd., 1s.

BARDLEY (James, M.A.). Mind Your Rubrics. Seasonable Thoughts upon the Rubrics, and other Important Points, for the Consideration of Churchmen. Post 8vo, cl. sd., pp. 140. W. Hunt and Co. 1s. 6d.

BARKER (Walter Goodyer, M.B.). On Diseases of the Respiratory Passages and Lungs, Sporadic and Epidemic. Their Causes, Pathology, Symptoms, and Treatment. Post 8vo, pp. xvi.—282. Churchill. 6s.

BANDINEL (James). Milton Davenant; a Tale of the Times We Live In. 3 Vols. in 1. Post 8vo. Simpkin. 5s.

BEASLEY (Henry). Druggist's General Receipt Book: Comprising a Copious Veterinary Formulary; numerous Recipes in Patent and Proprietary Medicines; Druggists' Nostriums, &c.; Perfumery and Cosmetics, Beverages, Dietetic Articles, and Condiments; Trade Chemicals, Scientific Processes, and an Appendix of Useful Tables. 6th Edition. 18mo, pp. viii.—600. Churchill. 6s.

BIGGS. Architecture at Ahmedabad, the Capital of Goozerat, Photographed by Colonel Biggs. Edited by T. C. Hope. 4to. Murray. 10s.

BILTON (Charles, B.A.). Repetition and Reading Book for Pupil Teachers and the Upper Classes of Schools: Consisting of Selections of Prose and Poetry from the Best English Authors. With Preface by the Rev. W. Campbell. Post 8vo, pp. xii.—243. Longmans. 2s. 6d.

BLAIR (W. G., D.D., F.R.S.E.). Head of the House. Fesp. 8vo, sd., pp. 32. Strahan. 2d.

BOBANK (J. W., F.R.A.S.). Messiah the Prince; or, the Inspiration of the Prophecies of Daniel. Containing Remarks on the Views of Dr. Pusey, Mr. Desprez, and Dr. Williams concerning the Book of Daniel. Together with a Treatise on the Sabbatical Years and Jubilees. 8vo, pp. xxvii.—300. Longmans. 10s.

BOY'S OWN VOLUME (The) of Fact, Fiction, History, and Adventure. Midsummer, 1866. Illustrated. Edited by the Publisher. 8vo, pp. viii.—468. Beeton. 5s.

BREAU (Rev. T. Collings). Modern Peach Pruner, treating on the Long and Close Systems of Pruning the Peach, adapted for Open Air and for all forms of Orchard-house Culture. With Numerous Original Illustrations. To which is added, Notes on Variation from Seed, by Mr. Thomas Rivers. Fesp. 8vo, pp. 178. Journal of Horticulture Office. 3s. 6d.

BROWNING (Elizabeth Barrett). Poetical Works. 7th Edition. 4 Vols. Fesp. 8vo. Chapman and Hall. 24s.

Complete Edition. 5 Vols. Fesp. 8vo. Chapman and Hall. 30s.

BUTLER (Rev. Archer Butler, M.A.). Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical. First Series. Edited, with a Memoir of the Author's Life, by the Very Rev. Thomas Woodward, M.A. 7th Edition. 8vo, pp. 514. Macmillan. 8s.

Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical. Second Series. Edited, from the Author's MSS., by James Ambrux Jeremie, D.D. 5th Edition. 8vo, pp. 380. Macmillan. 7s.

BUSACOTT. Mission Life in the Islands of the Pacific: Being a Narrative of the Life and Labours of the Rev. A. Busacott. Edited by the Rev. J. P. Sunderland and the Rev. A. Busacott, B.A. With Preface by the Rev. Henry Allen. With Portrait. Post 8vo, pp. xxii.—288. J. Snow and Co. 6s.

CHRISTIAN Hebdomad (The), or Week of Human Life. A Souvenir of the Savior, and an Occasional Help to Family Devotion. By a Clergyman. 8vo, pp. 117. Thee and Son (King's Lynn). Simpkin. 3s. 6d.

COLLINS (J. F.). Kenilworth, and other Poems. Fesp. 8vo. Murray and Co. 6s.

CONTEMPORARY REVIEW (The). Vol. 1, January—April, 1866. Roy. 8vo, pp. 670. Strahan. 10s. 6d.

COTTA (Bernhard Von). Rocks Classified and Described. A Treatise on Lithology. An English Edition, by Philip Henry Lawrence. With English, German, and French Synonyms. Revised by the Author. Post 8vo, pp. xii.—425. Longmans. 14s.

CRAWLEY (Captain). Billiard Book. With numerous illustrative Diagrams. 8vo, pp. xv.—261. Longmans. 21s.

CRUICKLEY'S London in 1866: a Handbook for Strangers, showing Where to Go, How to Get there, and What to Look at. With Map. 18mo, cl. sd., pp. viii.—325. Cruikley. 1s. 6d.

DEBABELI (Isaac). Curiosities of Literature. Edited by B. Disraeli. New Edition. Vol. 1. Cr. 8vo. Warne. 3s. 6d.

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ENGLISH Cyclopaedia (The). Conducted by Charles Knight. Revision. Biography, Vol. 1. 4to, pp. 538. Bradbury. 10s. 6d.

ERNEST GRAMHAM: a Doctor's Story. Post 8vo, pp. vi.—354. Tinsley. 6s.

FARHING (Rev. T. N., M.A.). Decalogue qua Decalogue and its Fourth Commandment. A Reply to the Rev. E. H. Plumptre's support of Dr. Macleod's impeachment of both, in his Pamphlet "Sunday." 8vo, sd., pp. 24. Kelly (Manchester). Simpkin. 6d.

FITZ-PATRICK (William J.). "The Sham Squire;" and the Informers of 1798, with a View of their Contemporaries. To which are added, in the form of an Appendix, Jottings about Ireland Seventy Years ago. 3rd Edition, completely recast with New Matter, Valuable Documents hitherto unpublished, and Illustrations from Contemporary Prints. Cr. 8vo, pp. xvi.—331. Kelly (Dublin). Simpkin. 3s. 6d.

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FAY (Herbert). Royal Guide to the London Charities for 1866-7, Showing, in Alphabetical Order, their Name, Date of Foundation, Address, &c., &c. Fourth Annual Edition. Cr. 8vo, sd. Hardwicke. 1s.

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HARDWICK'S Crown Peerage for 1866. Containing an Alphabetical List of the House of Lords; together with the Date of the Creation of each Title; the Birth, Accession, and Marriage of each Peer; his Heir Apparent or Presumptive; Family Name, Political Bias, and Patronage; as also a Brief Notice

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KING (Major W. Ross, F.R.G.S.). Sportsman and Naturalist in Canada; or, Notes on the Natural History of the Game, Game Birds, and Fish of that Country. Illustrated with Coloured Plates and Woodcuts. Sup. roy. 8vo, pp. xvii.—334. Hurst and Blackett. 20s.

KITTO. A Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature, originally edited by John Kitto, D.D., F.S.A. Third Edition, greatly enlarged and improved. Edited by William Lindsay Alexander, D.D., F.S.A.S., &c. Vol. 3. Sup. roy. 8vo, pp. viii.—1,154. Black. 20s.

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MONTH (The): a Magazine and Review. Vol. 4, January to June, 1866. 8vo, pp. 656. Simpkin. 8s.

NEALE (Rev. J. M., D.D.). Hymns of the Eastern Church: Translated, with Notes and an Introduction. 3rd Edition. 32mo, pp. xlviii.—159. Hayes. 2s. 6d.

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SCIENCE.

GANOT'S PHYSICS.

Elementary Treatise on Physics, Experimental and Applied. Translated and Edited from Ganot's "Éléments de Physique," by E. Atkinson, Ph.D., F.C.S. Second Edition. (Baillière.)

THIS is a very useful handbook, and though the title-page proclaims it to be "for the use of colleges and schools," it is

not to be despised by men who have done with both.

It is very difficult, in these times, for a beginner in any science to ascertain what books are trustworthy and what are simply reproductions of old-fashioned theories. The advances which all sciences make are so rapid, that the compilers of educational books must have very watchful eyes, or be content to fall behind the age. New discoveries are made every day; new explanations of well-known phenomena often make their appearance at a scientific *séance*. Sometimes these theories live for an evening, and are decently interred in a Society's "Transactions;" sometimes they grow, and leave their mark upon the age; sometimes, after having once been buried, they accomplish a glorious resurrection. It is, then, no easy task to write a scientific handbook which shall not be open to objection; and though we cannot say that Messrs. Ganot and Atkinson have succeeded in performing this feat, they have done as much towards it as can reasonably be expected. One of the greatest objections to most elementary scientific treatises is their offensive dogmatism. The schoolmaster appears to think it necessary that his pupils should believe him to be absolutely infallible. Bodies, he would tell us, consist of molecules, and molecules of atoms; and if you cannot understand or refuse to believe that statement, you deserve to be caned. The phenomena which you vaguely attribute to heat are produced by caloric, which is an entity, which goes bodily out of one portion of matter into another, and which sometimes becomes latent.

This is the kind of stuff with which attempts are commonly made to satisfy the inquiring mind. There are many men, too, who are satisfied with the article, and who find it extremely useful. If an ignorant person asks the cause of something which he does not understand, and is told that the explanation is to be sought in the ultimate constitution of the atoms, or that it can only be attributable to latent heat, he immediately feels an immense respect for his informant. He little suspects that the learned man has got up his information from a school-book, and that neither he nor the author of the book knows what is the value of either hypothesis, or what is the true place of hypothesis in science. But M. Ganot is above this kind of thing; his book will not be so acceptable as many others to the scientific bore; it will be much more useful to the man who wishes to educate himself.

An educational book must, from its nature, err more or less on the side of dogmatism. A learner would be repelled from a subject in which there appeared to be no certainty. But though we think that M. Ganot has stated the atomic theory a little too dogmatically, he has elsewhere kept as clear as possible of scientific hypothesis. For instance, in the case of heat, M. Ganot says:—

Two theories as to the cause of heat are current at the present time; these are, the *theory of emission* and the *theory of undulation*. On the first theory, heat is caused by a subtle imponderable fluid, which surrounds the molecules of bodies, and which can pass from one body to another. These *heat atmospheres*, which thus surround the molecules, exert a repelling influence on each other, in consequence of which heat acts in opposition to the force of cohesion. The entrance of this substance into our bodies produces the sensation of warmth, its egress the sensation of cold.

On the second hypothesis, the heat of a body is caused by an oscillating or vibratory motion of its material particles, and the hottest bodies are those in which the vibrations have the greatest velocity and the greatest amplitude. Hence, on this view, heat is not a *substance*, but a *condition of matter*, and a condition which can be transferred from one body to another. It is also assumed that there is an imponderable elastic ether, which pervades all bodies and infinite space, and is capable of transmitting a vibratory motion with great velocity. A rapid vibratory motion of this ether produces heat, just as sound is produced by a vibratory motion of atmospheric air, and the transference of heat

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from one body to another is effected by the intervention of this ether.

This hypothesis is now admitted by the most distinguished physicists; it affords a better explanation of the phenomena of heat than any other theory, and it reveals an intimate connexion between heat and light. In accordance with it, heat is a *form of motion*; and it will hereafter be shown that heat may be converted into motion, and, reciprocally, motion may be converted into heat.

In what follows, however, the phenomena of heat will be considered, as far as possible, independently of either hypothesis; but we shall subsequently return to the reasons for the adoption of the latter hypothesis.

We have quoted this rather long passage, because it gives a fair idea of the style and character of M. Ganot's book. Both are certainly above the average. The statements are always clearly put, without any unnecessary wordiness, and the information is well up to the scientific knowledge and the scientific theories of the day. The work is illustrated by nearly seven hundred woodcuts, and by a coloured plate, in which appear the solar spectrum, and the spectra of potassium, sodium, cesium, and rubidium.

The treatise is not yet complete, but we observe that a second portion is shortly to be expected. We hope it will contain an index or table of contents, both of which are wanting in the volume now before us.

Handbook of Natural Philosophy, by Dionysius Lardner, D.C.L.—*Electricity, Magnetism, and Acoustics*. Seventh Thousand. Revised and Edited by George Carey Foster, B.A., F.C.S. (Walton & Maberly.)—If we may judge from the number and the circulation of elementary works on natural philosophy, the subject must be of considerable interest to the public. Schools, without doubt, absorb a large proportion of these treatises, and for schools they are generally written. The authors have a very difficult task to perform, because it is commonly assumed that a schoolboy's education consists solely of the laborious acquisition of facts. If the writer of one of these books says too much of theories and their nature, he takes his readers out of their depth. If he states as facts what are really only convenient hypotheses, he runs the risk of appearing behind the age. Mr. Foster has evidently felt this difficulty most acutely. He has edited a book which assumes rather dogmatically the truth of certain theories that were in vogue in the author's time, and he is almost compelled either to re-write the work, or assume the same theories himself. He attempts a middle course, which is to state that the theories are theories and no more, and to accept them as supplying useful expressions. The book is Lardner's book with additions, and must practically remain so until the whole of the part which treats of electricity is re-written. With respect to the theories of an electric fluid or fluids, Mr. Foster says: "It is now known that this supposition is incorrect." We doubt this statement. We doubt whether it can be proved either that there is or that there is not an electric fluid. If it were known with certainty that there is no such thing as an electric fluid it would be decidedly wrong to use the expression in the explanation of electrical phenomena—a practice which is adhered to throughout the book. The fact is that, under the present system of education, difficulties of this kind must occur. Whether it be worth while to teach a child scientific expressions which have no particular meaning we will not decide. Apart from the theories, the work will be found useful to those who wish to attain, "without the profound methods of mathematical investigation," that semblance of knowledge which "is expected in all well-educated persons." The book is in a very popular form, and profusely illustrated with woodcuts, by the aid of which a rudimentary knowledge may be readily acquired.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE great work of M. Chevreul, on the method of studying the sciences, is announced. The first volume is divided into five books. M. Rambosson has just published a popular book on astronomy, "The Stars; or, Notions of Astronomy for the Use of All." It has received the approbation of M. Babinet.

M. DE L'ISLE has published a monograph on the Rat. He considers that the *mus rattus* is not a species nor even a variety, but a race climatic

and parasitic. Its parent is the *mus Alexandrinus*, which, on entering the temperate zone, has gradually been transformed into the *M. rattus*. The Alexandrian rat first entered these countries towards the end of the twelfth century, and in the sixteenth had completed its metamorphosis.

A NEW insect has appeared in France, which commits great ravages in the wheat. It has been called *Ochsenheimeria taurella*. It is a worm which comes from the ground, and ascends the stalk, and feeds upon the ear. At the end of four weeks its metamorphosis into a moth is completed. Its presence is known by the sudden appearance of white ears amongst the green.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BLUMENBACH.

To the Editor of THE READER.

Sir,—In the number of THE READER for the 2nd of this month, a long account was given of the recent translation of the Anthropological writings of Blumenbach, in which some of his portraits were mentioned, and a few points of interest in his character and manners touched upon. It is, however, not noticed that personally he was not a handsome-looking man, and that his features did not quite harmonize with some of the doctrines of the phrenologists. This I have heard from some of those who knew him, and it is confirmed by an early painting of him in the possession of his descendants, which is regarded as a faithful likeness, and also by the marble bust. Both these represent him with a decidedly receding forehead. That his mind was nevertheless both capacious and brilliant is the universal testimony of the same personal acquaintances, a testimony which they all concur in uttering with that decided and earnest manner which is conclusive as to its validity. Of the warmth of his feelings we have abundant evidence in his correspondence. That with the famous anatomist, Von Soemmerring, which breathes unbounded cordiality, has been published.*

Blumenbach had much facility during all that period of his life in which he enjoyed the full use of his right hand, in sketching in a slight manner any of the anatomical or natural-history subjects under his consideration. This is shown in the original manuscript of his "De Generis Humani Varietate Nativa." I possess a leaf of the MS., in a small neat hand, of the second edition of this work, by the generosity of his grandson, in which Blumenbach has introduced little pen-and-ink drawings of skulls in the margin, to illustrate what he is describing. These are done with freedom and skill, and show the fulness of occiput or other particulars he alludes to in the text. This leaf of the MS. evidences also the numerous additions he made to his original draft. These are introduced in red ink, as well as in black, and in pencil also. Some of them reach to the time in which the power of his right hand was diminished, and exhibit the tremulous and undecided writing of that period. D.

PROCEEDINGS OF FOREIGN ACADEMIES.

PARIS.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.—June 4.—"On the Temperature of the Air under, near, and far from Trees," by MM. Becquerel and Edm. Becquerel; "On the Periodical Variations of the Temperature in the Months of February, May, August, and November," by M. Ch. St. Claire Deville. Fifth note, continued. "On the Equation of the Fifth Degree," by M. Hermite. Conclusion. "On Steam Locomotion on ordinary Roads," by M. Seguiet. The author said that Cugnot, in 1770, was the first person who made a machine to run along the floor of the arsenal when he was constructing his dray to carry cannons. This dray was a carriage with three wheels; one in front, and two fixed upon an axle behind. The motive power was applied to the front wheel. This was made to bear the weight of the boiler, the water, and also the furnace, which was made of sheet-iron lined with fire-proof earth. The front wheel could be turned at right angles to the hind part, so that the dray could turn as easily as if it was drawn by horses. All modern engineers have applied the motive power to the hind wheels. The author alone, more than twenty years ago, attempted to apply the motive power in front.

* Samuel Thomas Von Soemmerring's Leben und Verkehr mit Seinen Zeitgenossen, von Rudolph Wagner. I., 296.

He then described at length the plan by which he proposed to carry this into effect. He would imitate as far as possible the plan by which horses were harnessed to a carriage in front, and give the driver the same power over each of a pair of machines that a coachman has over his horses. The paper is a very interesting one. "On the Reproduction and Embryogeny of Lice," by M. Balbiani. "On the Tumours called *Heteradenic*," by M. Ordenez. "Observations of Caries in some Anthropomorphous Apes," by M. Bischoff. The author had lately been examining the skulls of the anthropomorphous apes, and had found amongst the seven skulls of the chimpanzee which were at his disposition many traces of caries. In four of these specimens of adult animals which had not lived in captivity many of the teeth and some of the bones were carious. Amongst thirty skulls of the Orang-outang only one instance of caries was found, and that clearly the result of an accidental blow. In one other old female orang the author found one carious tooth. He concluded thus—"What strikes me forcibly is, that although we in Europe have been acquainted with this animal for more than two hundred years, subjects of an advanced age are very scarce. It was not till 130 years after the first description of a young chimpanzee by Tyson, that Professor Owen was able to obtain the skeleton of an old female. As to the skeletons or skulls of old males, there are only three or four in Europe. May we not suppose that this species of Ape is perhaps on the verge of extinction?" "Perturbations of the Needle of Declension observed at Marseilles before and after the earthquake of the 19th May," by M. A. C. Mermet. "On an Arithmetical Progression which results from certain Dates involved in a List of Temporary Stars given by Humboldt," by M. Montucci. The author gave a table from which he thought it possible that the star which has lately disappeared in Ophiuchus was a species of comet which is only seen in certain years, and has an orbit which it fulfils in about seven years and nine months. "If I am right, this star must have appeared 193 times since 369 A.D. down to 1670 A.D., though it was only observed eight times during that period. It must have completed its orbit 24 times between 1670 and 1856 without being seen. Its last appearance should have taken place in 1864. The difference of thirty months which exists between this latter date and the actual one seems too great to allow us to attach the temporary star recently observed to the series given above. It would be difficult to divide the error conveniently, because after 1670 it would be necessary to increase the figure 7.75, whilst before that it must be diminished in order to get a smaller number than the 1671 of one year."

REPORTS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—June 7.—Annual meeting for the election of Fellows.—These candidates were elected: John Charles Bucknill, M.D., Rev. Frederic William Farrar, William Augustus Guy, M.B., James Hector, M.D., John William Kaye, Esq., Hugo Müller, Ph.D., Charles Murchison, M.D., William Henry Perkin, Esq., the Ven. John Henry Pratt, M.A., Captain George Henry Richards, R.N., Thomas Richardson, Esq., M.A., William Henry Leighton Russell, Esq., Rev. William Selwyn, D.D., Rev. Richard Townsend, M.A., Henry Watts, B.A.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—June 11.—Sir R. I. Murchison, Bart., President, in the chair.—"On the Effects of the Destruction of Forests in the Western Ghats of India on the Water Supply," by Mr. C. R. Markham. The paper contained the results of observations made by the author during a recent visit to the cinchona plantations on the Neelgherries and other mountains of Southern India. Within the last twenty years a great change has come over these forest-clad mountain districts, in the establishment of many English planters, who have brought great material blessings to the natives, but in the extensive clearings of trees which they have necessarily made, have brought about a deterioration of the climate. In all, a total area of 180,000 acres of forest has been cleared for coffee, tea, and cinchona plantations. One effect of this has been the occurrence of sudden floods, which have increased yearly in volume and destructiveness. The cinchona plantations, when grown up, will compensate, to a great degree, for the destruction of the forests, the shade of the trees preserving the moisture beneath them.—A discussion followed, in which Sir William Denison,

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late Governor of Madras, General Torrens, General G. Balfour, Mr. John Crawford, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. Lee, and the President, took part. Sir W. Denison said the limit of the rainfall, near the great gap in the Western Ghats, had receded seven miles in consequence of the forests having been cleared away. Sir William also gave high praise to Mr. Markham for transporting cinchona-trees from Peru to India.—A second paper was "On Medieval Travellers to Cathay," by Colonel H. Yule. The travels of Marco Polo were passed over as already well-known, and the author dwelt at more length on the journeys of Friar Odoric, Ibn Batuta, and John Marignolli, the Papal Legate of 1338; the journals of the last-mentioned not having before been made known in England. The paper was a most amusing one.—The President announced that his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh had that day been elected one of the Honorary Fellows of the Society.

GEOLOGICAL.—June 6.—W. W. Smyth, F.R.S., President, in the chair.—James Gale Esq., F.C.S., 5, College Terrace, Belsize Park, St. John's Wood, N.W.; William Gillespie, Esq., Torbane Hill, and 5, Queen Street, Edinburgh; and Edward Stringer Westhead, Esq., 6 Cambridge Street, Hyde Park, W., were elected Fellows. M. Victor Raulin, of Paris, and Baron Achille de Zigno, of Padua, were elected Foreign Correspondents.—"On the Metamorphic and Fossiliferous Rocks of the Co. Galway," by Prof. R. Harkness, F.R.S. A great portion of the area under consideration was described as being occupied by contorted gneissose rocks, striking east and west, with a prevailing southerly dip towards the granitic area of Galway Bay. Quartzose rocks, exhibiting great folds, give rise to the bold mountainous scenery of Connemara; and reposing on these, and passing underneath the gneissic strata, is a band of serpentinous limestone, the structure of which is not of animal origin, but results solely from mineral association. The gneissose rocks on the north are covered unconformably by sandstones, the fossils of which indicate the horizon of the Upper Llandovery Rocks.—"On the Metamorphic Lower Silurian Rocks of Carrick, Ayrshire," by J. Geikie. Communicated by A. Geikie, F.R.S. In surveying the southern district of Ayrshire, the author and his colleagues recognized the metamorphic character of certain Diorites, Serpentine, and crystalline felspathic rocks independently of each other; and Mr. J. Geikie had also been enabled to trace passages between the various altered rocks, which seemed to him to throw light upon the obscure process of metamorphic action. Certain facts described in the paper had enabled him to arrive at the following conclusions: (1) That the strata owe their metamorphism to hydrothermal action. (2) That the varying mineralogical character of the rocks is due principally to original differences of chemical composition, and not to infiltration of foreign matter at the time of metamorphism. (3) That the highly alkaline portions of the strata have been most susceptible to change. (4) That in beds having the same composition, but exhibiting various degrees of alteration, the intensity of the metamorphism has been in direct proportion to the amount of water present in the strata. (5) That in some places the rocks have been reduced to a pasty condition.—"On a Footprint from the Base of the Keuper Sandstone of Daresbury, Cheshire," by W. C. Williamson, F.R.S. The specimen in question was discovered by Mr. J. W. Kirkham, in the Lower Keuper Sandstone at Daresbury Quarry. It differs from all footprints hitherto obtained from this district, in being more quadrate, and distinctly that of a scaly animal; the separated toe is also less recurved, and approaches nearer to the other toes. The arrangement of the scales corresponds very closely with that seen in the foot of the living alligator; many of them run across the foot in oblique lines, as is common amongst living crocodilians, leaving no room to doubt that they represent true scales, and not irregular tubercles, such as are seen on the skin of some batrachians.—"A Description of some Remarkable 'Heaves' or Throws in Penhalls Mine." By J. W. Pike, Esq. Communicated by Dr. C. Le Neve Foster. This mine is situated in the parish of St. Agnes, in Cornwall, and is, from the extraordinary dislocations and heaves of the lodes and veins, without a parallel in any other part of the county. In the immediate neighbourhood of the workings, taking the well-known law that a lode or vein traversed is older than the one traversing

it, there are in the order of formation, (1) four or five tin lodes, (2) three or four "Downright" lodes, (3) innumerable "gossans," (4) a great number of slides or faults, dipping at various angles, (5) four cross courses, and (6) certain Caunting slides.

LINNEAN.—June 7.—G. Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair.—Papers read: "On *Myostoma*, a New Genus of *Burmanniaceae*," by John Miers, F.R. & L.S.—"On Two New Genera of *Compositae* from India," by Thomas Thomson, M.D., F.R. & L.S.—"Notes on New Zealand *Stiele*," by W. L. Lindsay, M.D., F.L.S.—"Observations on New Zealand Lichens," by the Same.—"Characters of some undescribed Heterocerous *Lepidoptera*," by Francis Walker, F.L.S.—Major Owen read his second paper "On the Surface Fauna of Mid-Ocean." It was devoted to such of the Foraminifera as he had found nearly universally, although in variable quantities and species, frequenting the surfaces of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. All the species he believed might be referred to those of Dr. Carpenter's genera—viz., *Globigerina*, *Pulvinulina*, and *Orbulina*. First, with respect to *Orbulina*, he had come to the conclusion that it was but a form of *Globigerina* with a wild growing closing-in chamber that enveloped all the preceding ones. He proposed, therefore, that what had been known as *Orbulina* should be made a sub-genus of *Globigerina*, and that such of them as had no internal chambers should retain the name by which they were at present known, and be styled *Globigerina (Orb.) Universa*. For such as had their internal chambers without spines, he proposed the name *G. (Orb.) Continens*; and for those whose internal chambers were covered, as *G. Hirsuta* is externally, with calcareous spines, he proposed the name *G. (Orb.) Acerosa*. He denied that *Orbulina* ever contained the young of *Globigerina*, as had been reported, but only its own proper chambers. He explained that the two genera *Globigerina* and *Pulvinulina* had the power of rising and sinking in the water, they being rarely on the surface but during the night. That this power was common to some of the other Rhizopods, the Polycystina, Acanthometra, &c., with which that family was thus connected. The habits and localities of these genera of the Foraminifera being so different to those of the rest of the order, he proposed that they should be formed into a separate natural family under the name "Colymbitæ." In allusion to their swimming and diving propensities, he referred to the fact that the sediment of the deeper parts of the ocean had been often found to consist of 75 to 98 per cent. of the shells of this family; but he demurred to Dr. Wallich's opinion, as published in his work on the "Bed of the North Atlantic," that the bed of the ocean was their home, from which they had no power to rise. That they might be found even alive there, he admitted; but he doubted if that had yet been proved—it might only turn out to be their sepulchre. That they could rise and sink was true, but to what depth they might go was not yet known. He concluded with a long report, giving the species, and the comparative abundance or scarcity of each, for every part of a tract through the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. The paper was illustrated by a map and coloured drawings of the varieties of the species mentioned in it. The original specimens from which these drawings had been taken were exhibited under the microscopes of the society; the most interesting of which were the *G. (Orb.) Continens* and *G. (Orb.) Acerosa*, that had been broken into to show the beautiful arrangement of the internal chambers.

ROYAL ASIATIC.—June 4.—Anniversary Meeting.—Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart., M.P., President, in the chair.—The annual report was read, including obituaries of some of the deceased members, as of his Majesty Leopold I. (King of the Belgians), A. K. Forbes, N. Bland, the Rev. T. Reynolds, and Dr. H. Barth, and a survey of the operations of the various affiliated and sister societies.—Sir H. Rawlinson gave an account of the progress of his cuneiform studies and discoveries.—Professor T. Anfrecht, Dr. S. Birch, the Rev. J. Edkins, Don P. de Gayangos, M. N. de Khanikoff, E. W. Lane, Professor C. Lottner, the Duke de Luynes, Professor J. Oppert, Professor A. Weber, Ahmad Wefik Effendi, and Professor W. D. Whitney were elected honorary members of the society.—The ballot for office-bearers for the ensuing year gave the following result: Director, Major-General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., M.P.; Vice-President, O. de B. Prialux;

Treasurer, E. Thomas; Secretary, Dr. R. Rost; Honorary Secretary and Librarian, E. Norris; Council: Neil B. E. Baillie, J. W. Bosanquet, General J. Briggs, Edward B. Cowell, Gen. A. Cunningham, John Dickinson, M. E. Grant Duff, M.P., Edward B. Eastwick, Professor T. Goldstücker, Sir F. Halliday, K.C.B., the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, John C. Marshman, Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., Edward C. Ravenshaw, and Arthur Russell, M.P.

ANTIQUARIES.—June 7.—Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows: George Smith, Thomas William Boord, Esqs.; the Revs. John Henry Blunt, M.A., and Walter Sneyd, M.A.; Thomas Hughes, Esq.; Julius Alexander Pearson, Esq., LL.D.; the Rev. Thomas James; John Batten, Henry Atkinson, Edwin H. Lawrence, George T. Clark, Charles Fox Roe, and Douglas Brown, Esqs.; also, on the special nomination of the Council, the Rev. W. Hepworth Thompson, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Prince Lucien Bonaparte and the Baron de Witte were elected Honorary Fellows.

MEETINGS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.

MATHEMATICAL, 7.30.—BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 8.

TUESDAY.

HORTICULTURAL, 3.—"On *Fremontia Californica*, and Other Plants," Mr. Bateman.
STATISTICAL, 8.—"On the Economic Condition of the Highlands of Scotland," the Duke of Argyll.
ANTHROPOLOGICAL, 8.—"Observations on the Influences of Peat in Destroying the Human Body, as shown by the Discovery of Human Remains buried in Peat in the Shetland Islands," Dr. James Hunt; "On the Interpretation of some Inscriptions on Stones found in Shetland," Professor Stephens, Principal Barclay, Dr. Edward Charlton, Dr. Pruner Bey, and Dr. James Hunt; "On the Resemblance between Inscribed Stones in Veragua, Central America, and those described by Mr. George Tate, from Northumberland," Dr. Berthold Seemann; "On the History of Slavery," Dr. Bower.

WEDNESDAY.

LITERATURE, 4.30.—METEOROLOGICAL, 7.—Anniversary.
GEOLOGICAL, 8.—"On the Structure of the Red Crag," Mr. S. V. Wood; "On Supposed Remains of Crag on the North Downs, near Folkestone," Mr. H. W. Bristow; "On the 'Warp' of Mr. Trimmer: Its Age and Probable Connection with the latest Geological Events," Rev. O. Fisher; "On Faults in the Drift-gravel at Hitchin, Herts," Mr. J. W. Salter; "On some Flint Implements from the Little Ouse, near Thetford," Mr. J. W. Flower; "On the Relations of the Tertiary Formations of the West Indies," Mr. R. J. L. Guppy; "Notice of New Genera of Carboniferous Glyptodipterines," Dr. J. Young; "On the Systematic Position of *Chondrostoma*," the Same; "On the Discovery of New Gold Deposits in the District of Esmeraldas, Ecuador," Lieutenant-Colonel Neale; "On the Geology of the Pacific Coast of Ecuador," Mr. J. S. Wilson; "On the Discovery of Remains of *Haltitherium* in the Miocene Beds of Malta," Mr. A. Leith Adams; "On Bones of Fossil Chelonians from the Ossiferous Caves and Fissures of Malta," the Same.

THURSDAY.

ZOOLOGICAL, 4.—NUMISMATIC, 7.—Anniversary.
LINNEAN, 8.—"Sertum Benguelense," Dr. Welwitsch; "On Cortical Cuneate Rays," Dr. Sigerson; "On the Lingual Dentition of some West Indian *Gasteropoda*," Mr. R. J. L. Guppy and Jabez Hogg; "Notes on some of the Smaller Crustaceans," Mr. Thomas Edwards.
CHEMICAL, 8.—"Action of Acids on Metals and Alloys," Mr. Crace Calvert and Mr. Johnson; "Constitution of some Carbon-compounds," Dr. Debus.
ROYAL, 8.30.—ANTIQUARIES, 8.30.

FRIDAY.

QUEKETT MICROSCOPICAL CLUB, 8.

SATURDAY.

ROYAL BOTANIC, 3.45.

THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

AT the annual general meeting of the Arundel Society, which will be held at its rooms next Monday, the 18th inst., we understand that Lord Elcho, M.P., will take the chair, and that the report and balance-sheet for 1865 submitted by the Council will show an increase in the prosperity of the society beyond any which they have been able to announce in former years. This financial progress is simply due to the enlargement of the society's operations, and the popularity of its publications and other objects sold. For the present year a commission has been given to M. Schultz to continue his last year's work by copying the subjects painted on the lower half of the wings which originally enclosed the great masterpiece of the Van Eycks, and which are now in the Royal Museum at Berlin. Signor Mariannucci has also been employed during the past winter in making drawings from two of Raffaele's most important frescoes in the Stanze of the Vatican, the "Miracle of Bolsena," and the "Expulsion of Heliodorus from the Temple." He is now about to commence some further drawings at Florence, one from a picture in the Badia, by Filippino Lippi, representing "The Virgin appearing to St. Bernard;" a second from the fresco of the "Procession of the Magi," by Andrea del Sarto, in the Cloister of the Annunziata Church; and afterwards to continue his copies from the series by Ghirlandaio in S. Maria Novella.

Three occasional publications have been brought out since the date of the last report. The first, a chromolithograph by Messrs. Storch and Kramer from Raffaele's fresco in the Vatican representing the "Delivery of St. Peter from Prison," appeared in October, and has since been in much demand. The second, executed by the same lithographers, from the "Annunciation," a fresco by Fra Bartolomeo in the Villa of the Frati near Florence, was published in March. The third, the "Nativity of the Virgin," from the fresco by Andrea del Sarto in the Annunziata at Florence, has only just been completed. The Council desire particularly to draw attention to this, the first published specimen of M. Schultz's method of copying ancient frescoes, which was generally approved at the annual meeting in 1864, a method which aims to represent the painting not in its original, but in its existing condition and tone of colour. Messrs. Storch and Kramer are now preparing a chromolithograph from the "Four Sibyls" of Raffaele, to appear as an occasional publication before the close of 1866. The two chromolithographs announced last year as the annual publications for 1866, one by Messrs. Storch and Kramer from Luini's fresco of the "Nativity" at Saronno, the other by M. Schultz from that of the "Last Supper" by Ghirlandaio in the Ognissanti Church at Florence, will be brought out, as then stated, in the autumn. The annual publications for 1867, to be distributed to all who were subscribers under the old system, and who are now to be entitled "First Subscribers," will appear next spring. They will consist, firstly, of two chromolithographs by Messrs. Storch and Kramer from drawings by Signor Mariannucci, one from the fresco by Ghirlandaio in S. Maria Novella at Florence, representing the "Preaching of John the Baptist," the other from the "Ecstasy of St. Catherine," a fresco by Razzi in San Domenico at Siena, and secondly, of a line-engraving by Professor Gruner from the tapestry designed by Raffaele, and representing the "Martyrdom of St. Stephen," which is now in the Vatican Gallery. A proposal was recently made to the Council by the Department of Science and Art at South Kensington, that the society should act as agent for the sale of photographs and prints made under the superintendence of the Department. This proposal has been acceded to. The Council will call the attention of members to the steps taken for enlarging the area of the society, and increasing its activity as a publishing body. The Council, acting on the wishes expressed at the last special general meeting, have opened a list for "Second Subscribers," in which more than 700 persons have already enrolled themselves. The Council have decided on two works as the "Second Publications" for 1867. Both these works will be chromolithographs, executed by Messrs Storch and Kramer, from Italian frescoes, one from the subject of "Zacharias naming his son John," in the same series by Ghirlandaio in S. Maria Novella from which the principal subject for the "First Subscribers" is also taken, the other from the allegorical figure of "Poetry" by Raffaele in one of the Stanze of the Vatican.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

THE grand annual *soirée* of this large and important Society was given on Tuesday evening at the South Kensington Museum; the chairman, W. Hawes, Esq., and the Council, receiving the visitors in the highly-decorated north court. Upwards of 4000 men of eminence in all departments of science and art, and ladies, were present. The beautifully decorated Northern and Italian Courts, and the elegant chambers and picture galleries containing the British artists' series of the National collection and the Raphael Cartoons, were crowded beyond any other part of the extensive range of buildings, except in the immediate vicinity of the Coldstream and Artillery bands, by whom under the able direction of Bandmasters Godfrey and Smyth, a variety of operatic and other music was performed in the most brilliant manner. In the museum collections a recent addition, the cast of a large and noble pulpit from one of the churches of Pisa, by M. Franchi, who was sent over expressly to make it—and which has been noticed by us at length—excited a good deal of admiration.

MUSICAL NOTES.

MR. CUSINS, whose annual concert is always one of the most noteworthy of the "benefits" of the season, included in his programme (on the 8th instant) a concerto of his own composition for his own instrument, the piano. Of the three movements of which the work consists,

the *finale* commended itself, on a first hearing, as the most satisfactory, being built upon clear and vigorous themes, which are well developed. The piece was cordially applauded; Mr. Cusins' playing of the solo part being, as we need hardly add, excellent. The concert-giver's other piece was Abbé Liszt's breakneck fantasia on "Lucia." It is, we suppose, *de rigueur* with classical pianists to show their versatility by attempting something in the steeplechase style; but Mr. Cusins, who can play right well the better sort of music, might afford to neglect a foolish fashion. The vocal part of the concert was very good, the presence of a good orchestra making many pieces welcome (instance the exquisite moonlight duet from Mr. Sullivan's "Kenilworth") which are too seldom heard, or too often heard at a disadvantage, in concert-rooms. Among the singers were Miss Pyne, Signor Gardoni, Mr. Santley, and a number of other well-known artists. A less familiar name was that of Mdle. Bauermeister, a very young lady from Her Majesty's Theatre, who has a fresh, though not strong, soprano voice, and sings excellently in tune.

THE Monday Concert of next week is announced as the last but one of the present series. These excellent concerts have never been better than during the season which is thus coming to a close. The programmes have always been full of interest; so full, indeed, that this very circumstance has forbidden the possibility of a complete record of all that has been worth notice. A quartett by Schumann, a pianoforte trio by Schubert, and a quartett of Mozart are the concerted pieces down for next Monday—a good sample of the judicious mixture of the familiar and the unfamiliar, the universally precious and the specially interesting, which has been the key to the construction of so many admirable programmes.

M. BENEDICT has been presented with the insignia of the order of "Ernest Augustus," by the King of Hanover.

M. OFFENBACH'S new opera of the "Caliph Haroun al Raschid" will not be ready till after Christmas.

MADAME RUDERSDORFF'S concert will take place at St. James's Hall on Thursday next, when thirty-two of the chief artistes now in London will appear, including, according to the programme, Grisi, Parepa, Tribelli, Louisa Pyne, Harriers-Wipern, Sinico, Mongini, Gardoni, Tom Hohler, Jaell, Wieniawski, Louisa Vinning, Rudersdorff, and others, with M. Benedict as conductor.

AT the Royal Italian Opera, on Thursday last, Auber's "Fra Diavolo" was revived with Mdle. Pauline Lucca as *Zerlina*. The opera will be repeated this evening. On Monday "Norma" will be given, and the last act of Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera;" on Tuesday, "Fra Diavolo;" and on Thursday, for the first time this season, Meyerbeer's "L'Etoile du Nord," Mdle. Adelina Patti taking the part of *Catterina*. That opera will be repeated on Saturday next, and on the previous Friday, Donizetti's opera, "La Favorita," is to be performed, supported by Mdle. Pauline Lucca and MM. Graziani, Atti, and Mario.

AT Her Majesty's Theatre, Weber's "Oberon" was revived on Thursday last for the first time this two years, in which Signor Bettini made his first appearance this season as Oberon. Mr. Santley was Scherazmin; Signor Gassier, Babekan; and Mdle. Titens, Rezia. The opera will be repeated this evening. On Friday next there will be a grand morning performance at two o'clock.

A CHORAL festival of 5,000 voices will be held at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, June 20, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Martin. The programme will include choruses, anthems, part songs, &c. Some of the part music has been arranged for soprano voices only, and will be sung in four part harmony with nearly a thousand soprano voices to each part.

MISCELLANEA.

ONE of the most important bibliographical works of the day is "Trésor de Livres Rares et Précieux, ou Nouveau Dictionnaire Bibliographique, par Jean George Théodore Graesse," of which the seventh part of the sixth volume in quarto, reaching down to *Timæus*, is just published.

AMONGST the pupils of the house of Brockhaus of Leipzig, Paul Trömel, who died young some three years ago, deserves considerable mention. Entirely self-taught, his contributions to bibliography prove him to have possessed an innate

love for that study, and his "Literatur der Deutschen Mundarten," his account of privately-printed books, and of recent works on bibliography, are all held in considerable estimation. His friend and employer, Heinrich Brockhaus, has added to the list a posthumous work, left unfinished at the time of his death—"Schiller-Bibliothek; Verzeichniss derjenigen Drucke welche die Grundlage des Textes der Schillerschen Werke bilden," compiled on the plan of Solomon Hitzel's "Verzeichniss einer Goethe-Bibliothek."

THE student of ecclesiology will welcome a new and entirely rewritten edition of Dr. W. Lübke's "Vorschule zum Studium der Kirchlichen Kunst des Deutschen Mittelalters," which has just appeared at Leipzig, with 170 illustrations.

ART literature has been recently enriched by two publications issued by Rudolph Weigel, of Leipzig: 1. "Die Werke der Maler in ihren Handzeichnungen," a descriptive catalogue of facsimiles of the drawings of the great masters, whether in copper-plate engravings, in lithographs, or photographs, forming an octavo volume of upwards of 750 pages, edited by the publisher; and (2) "Dürer's Kunstlehre, und sein Verhältniss zur Renaissance," by Dr. Albert von Zahn.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND NORGATE will publish shortly Professor Aufrecht's "Complete Glossary to the Rig-Veda, with constant reference to the Atharva-Veda." It will form a quarto volume of about 600 pages, and in the first instance be supplied to subscribers in five or six divisions. It has been known for some time that the learned Professor was engaged on this useful appendix to Professor Max Müller's edition.

THE *Literarisches Centralblatt* of Saturday week contains an official notice that, as owing to the present state of affairs in Germany and the prospect of war, the proposed twenty-fifth annual meeting of "Deutscher Philologen und Schulmänner," to take place at Halle, in the autumn of this year, would fall in untoward times, the council of the society has postponed that meeting till further notice.

THE "Deutsche Classiker des Mittelalters," edited by Franz Pfeiffer, of which an announcement appeared in THE READER some time ago, are very popular in Germany. The first volume, containing the "Gedichte von Walther von der Vogelweide," has reached a second edition; and the second volume, the "Kudrun," edited by Karl Bartsch, is already out of print. The "Nibelungenlied" (by the same editor) is now ready, a volume of some 480 pages. This cheap and well-edited series (the volumes averaging about 3s. 6d.) is sure to find a place on the shelves of all members of our Philological Society, and in all libraries where Teutonic philology claims entrance.

THE first session of the Victoria Institute was opened on Monday evening, at St. Martin's Hall, the Rev. W. Mitchell, one of the vice-presidents, in the chair, when a paper was read by Mr. George Warrington, F.C.S., giving a sketch of the existing relations between Scripture and science.

THERE has recently been published at Bombay, from the press of the Education Society at Byculla, "The Diary of a Journey across Arabia, from El Khatif in the Persian Gulf to Yambo in the Red Sea, during the year 1819 (with a Map), by Captain G. Forster Sadlier, of H.M. 47th Regiment. Compiled from the records of the Bombay Government, by P. Ryan, Esq., Assistant-Secretary to Government." This is a most interesting account of the first journey ever performed by a European across the Arabian Peninsula, and, judging from an elaborate and well-written review of it in the *Times of India* of the 13th ult., which has just come to hand, it is a book which is sure to be reprinted in England. As we have not seen the work itself, we can only refer to that review, which is in fact something in the shape of an analysis of the volume.

"TEMPERANCE Recollections: Labours, Defeats, Triumphs. An Autobiography. By John Marsh, D.D." is a book which should be read by all who take interest in the temperance movement, as it gives the history of that movement since the formation of "The American Temperance Society," just forty years ago.

AT St. James's Hall, the rehearsal of the last of the New Philharmonic Concerts, with Grisi, Tribelli, and Scalesi, as vocalists, and J. F. Barnett at the pianoforte, takes place this afternoon, and the concert will be given on Wednesday next. At the same place, the last but

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one of the Monday Popular Concerts will be given on Monday next. Mr. Benedict's annual Grand Morning Concert at St. James's Hall is fixed for next Wednesday week, the 27th inst.

On the 16th of May, Professor Francis Bopp received the star of the Order of the Red Eagle, second class, at the hands of the King of Prussia, and of the Order of Stanislaus, first class, from the Emperor of Russia.

MR. MACCULLUM'S Landscapes, on view at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, form one of the most attractive exhibitions of the class.

IN *Notes and Queries*, H. P. D. says: "Our popular nursery tales are very ancient, and it is probable that many of them are of Teutonic origin. The English stories of 'Tom Thumb,' 'Tom-a-lyn,' 'Tamlane,' 'Tommel-finger,' &c., all refer to the same mystic personage, who is of Scandinavian descent, and figures in as many different characters in the legends of the North. The adventures of 'Jack the Giant Killer' may be traced in the fictions of the Edda. At one time he is Thor; at another he robes himself in the coat which renders him invisible, and which is the cloud-cloak belonging to King Alberich, and the other dwarfs of Teutonic romance; and at another, he wears the shoes of swiftness, in which Loke escaped from Valhalla." Reference is made to an admirable article in Vol. XXI. of the *Quarterly Review*, on the "Antiquities of Nursery Literature."

THE annual festival of the Newspaper Press Fund took place at Willis's Rooms on Saturday evening, when about 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner, including numerous members of Parliament and eminent literary men, Earl Granville occupying the chair.

At the annual commemoration at Oxford, on Wednesday last, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on M. de Candolle, Professor Phillips, and Dr. Joseph Hooker. A similar honour awaited Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Mr. Merivale, the historian, Sir F. Currie, Dr. Sir James Simpson, Professor Thompson, and Mr. Joule.

THE Colenso case stands adjourned till the Attorney-General shall be able to attend.

THE Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, the Rev. Dr. Kay, has resigned. The appointment is in the gift of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The salary is 600*l.* a-year.

MR. CHARLES READE'S story of "Griffith Gaunt" is being published simultaneously in the *Argosy* and in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

To the series of works published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, the first volume of the interesting chronicles of an ancient Yorkshire religious house, the Cistercian Abbey of Meaux, near Beverley, has been added. Its title runs thus: "Chronica Monasterii de Melsa, a Fundatione usque ad Annum 1396, Auctore Thoma de Burton, Abbate, Accedit Continuatio ad Annum 1406, a Monacho quodam Ipsius Domus. Edited from the Autographs of the Author, by Edward A. Bond, Assistant-Keeper of Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, in the British Museum." The abbey was founded in 1150, by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, and its first abbot and builder was Adam, a monk of Fountains Abbey. Thomas of Burton, who was abbot in 1396, brings the history down to that year. This first volume ends with the year 1247.

It is said to be definitely determined to remove Charter-house School into the country, a large sum having been offered for "Upper and Lower Green."

WE understand that Colonel H. Yule's paper on "Medieval Travellers to Cathay," read before the Royal Geographical Society on Monday last, will be printed. The Colonel has for some time past been gathering together all available information respecting travels in China during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, and passing over those of Marco Polo, as well known, he dwells at considerable length upon the travels of Friar Odoric, Ibn Batuta, and John Marignolli, the Papal Legate in 1338. As in those days travellers entered the Celestial Empire by way of Tartary, where the country is called Khitai, Cathay became the European equivalent for that word.

THE summer weather, along with bluebottles and swallows, is sure to bring with it guide-books of every form and character. The prospect of a German war will probably cause the picturesque parts of our own country to be visited this year by holiday tourists, who would otherwise have travelled by Cook's excursion trains to foreign parts, and have "done" the

countries set down in the route after the usual fashion. In many respects one of the most interesting portions of England is the county of Warwick, which, from its central situation, has been termed the "Heart of England;" and accordingly, in the sketch-map of England prefixed to "Black's Warwickshire Guide," a golden heart marks its boundaries, opposite to which is placed a distance dial, on which the town of Warwick is the centre of a circle of some one hundred and twenty miles, from which a radius extends marking the number of miles between it and the chief towns within the circumference. "Black's Warwickshire Guide" has been entirely rewritten, and an alphabetical arrangement instead of a topographical one adopted. The woodcut illustrations and the maps are very superior in point of execution, and one of the latter, of the country between London and Birmingham, upon which the various lines of railway, which intersect it, are mapped down, one of the most useful of its kind.—Messrs. Cassell have issued a "Topographical Guide to Sussex," which is in fact a pocket county history, giving the history, antiquities, and topography of Sussex, the biographies of its celebrated men (omitting, however, genealogies), curious social customs, &c. It is just the book to take with one to Hastings, Eastbourne, or Brighton; to Worthing, Little Hampton, or Bognor, being illustrated with an excellent map of the county, upon which all the lines of railway are marked down, and containing also some clever woodcut illustrations.

THE Mastership of Bampton Grammar School, Penrith, will be vacant at Midsummer, and the trustees will proceed to the election of a master on the 29th of June. Residence and 80*l.* a-year; a limited number of boarders admissible.

ACCORDING to the *Herald*, another paper similar to the *Owl* will make its appearance, under the title of *Caviare*.

THE magnificent series of brasses, thirteen in number, memorials of the Cobhams and Brookes, and the splendid alabaster tomb of Sir George Brooke, Lord Cobham, and his wife (temp. Edward VI.), in Cobham church, which have all been carefully restored under the superintendence of Mr. John Green Waller, at the sole cost of Mr. F. C. Brooke, are now open to public inspection.

ON Monday the first subscription list to the Keble Memorial, amounting to 19,288*l.* 1*l.* 6*d.*, was published by the Committee. Earl Beauchamp subscribes 5,000*l.*, as does also an anonymous friend of Dr. Pusey, through whom, likewise anonymously, another friend puts his name down for 1,000*l.*, to which Dr. Pusey himself adds 500*l.*, Sir William Heathcote also subscribing a like sum of 500*l.*, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy 1,000*l.* The Rev. Thos. Collins gives 500*l.*, the President of Magdalen College, 250*l.*; Sir Walter Farquhar, 250*l.*; the Rev. Dr. Shirley, 250*l.*; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 200*l.*; Archdeacon Huxtable, 200*l.*; the Archbishop of Canterbury, 150*l.*; Professor Montague Burrows, 150*l.*; and each of the following gentlemen 100*l.*: The Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Brechin, the Bishop of Winchester, the Dean of York, the Rev. R. M. Benson, Hon. G. F. Boyle, Rev. F. R. Barker, Lord Richard Cavendish, Rev. T. Chamberlain, Rev. R. Champernown, Archdeacon Churton, Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, the Rector of Exeter College, Mr. J. S. Gilliat, Rev. R. Greswell, Sir Edward Hulse, Rev. H. A. Jeffreys, Rev. H. P. Liddon, Earl Nelson, Rev. W. B. Pusey, the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, Rev. W. Upton Richards, Sir Frederick Rogers, Mr. J. A. Stewart Shaw, Mr. G. E. Street, Lady Helena Trench, a friend per Mr. Robert Brett, and "Ancient and Modern Hymns." The sum required to found the Keble College is 50,000*l.* Subscriptions may be spread over five years without becoming a claim on the estate in case of death.

COIN collectors and antiquaries will welcome a thick octavo volume of some 500 pages, just published at Vienna, "Die Sammlungen des K. K. Münz- und Antiken-Cabinetes; beschrieben von Dr. Ed. Freiherr von Sacken und Dr. Fr. Kenner." At Berlin, there has just appeared an important work on Dynamics, under the title of "Vorlesungen über Dynamik von C. G. J. Jacobi," a series of lectures delivered by the professor, with fine posthumous treatises by the same, now first edited by A. Clebsch, in a quarto volume of 578 pages. *Apropos* of the looming war, we have a treatise by Professor Bluntschli, of Heidelberg, entitled, "Das Moderne Kriegsrecht," illustrating from the

recent wars of Europe and America the "Rights of War," and showing the milder form in which it is now conducted.—Professor Huxley's Lectures, delivered at the Museum of Practical Geology, have found a German translator in Karl Vogt, who has issued the first volume at Brunswick: "Professor F. R. Huxley über unsere Kenntniss von den Ursachen der Erscheinungen in der organischen Natur." An important and elegant folio volume has just appeared at Vienna, containing an account of the Emperor of Mexico's botanical explorations in the Brazils in 1859-60, illustrated with 104 lithographic and chromolithographic plates: "Botanische Ergebnisse der Reise Sr. Majestät des Kaisers von Mexico Maximilian I. (1859-60) beschrieben und heraus gegeben von Dr. Heinrich Wawra."

A NEW magazine is about to appear under the editorship of Miss Braddon, of which that lady's name, it is said, will form its distinctive appellation.

A COLLECTION of pictures and sketches in Algeria by Mrs. Bridell and Madame Bodichon has been added to the German Gallery, without extra charge for admission.

THE ridiculous proceedings of the Fenians with their "circles" and "centres," have just been described by Artemus Ward, in a very droll "report" of one of their meetings at which he is supposed to have presided. The little volume under the title of "Artemus Ward among the Fenians," will be published here at once. The author is expected to arrive at Liverpool by the City of Boston this week.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS will sell on Thursday next a portion of the original sketches of the late John Leech, recently exhibited at the residence of his sisters in Gloucester Place.

THE third volume of an important body of history, commenced in 1864, under the title of "Bibliotheca Rerum Germanicarum edita Philippus Jaffé," has just appeared, containing "Monumenta Moguntina." The first volume consists of "Monumenta Corbeiensia," and the second, of "Monumenta Gregoriana." The various biographies of St. Boniface, forming the most interesting portion of the third volume, have been published in a separate volume, under the title of "Vita S. Bonifatii," and a very curious work, "Bonithonis Episcopi Sutrii Liber ad Amicum," now first printed from a MS. at Munich, is also issued separately.

THE French journals mention the death of M. Teulet, Keeper of the Records of the Empire, the first volume of whose "Tresor des Chartes" (from King Pepin in 711 to Philippe-Auguste in 1223), was published by order of the Emperor, under the direction of the Count de Laborde; and the second volume of which he has left nearly ready for press. M. Teulet received the medal of the Institut for his publication of the works of Eginhard. He also published in five volumes octavo, "Les Relations de la France et de l'Ecosse."

THE "Nouvelle Biographie Générale," edited by Dr. Hoefer, has reached its forty-fifth volume (Teste-Vermont).—M. Leon Pages has published "Bibliographie Japonaise," an account of all books relating to Japan, from the fifteenth century to the present day. His "Dictionnaire Japonais-Français," founded on the dictionary published at Nangasaki in 1603 by the Missionaries of the Society of Jesus, has reached its second part, and the first half has also appeared of his "Dictionnaire Français-Anglais-Japonais."—M. Yémeniz (bibliophile Lyonnais), has printed one hundred copies of the catalogue of his curious library in three volumes, and promises a fourth: "Catalogue de Mes Livres." It is published at Paris, by Bachelin-Deflorenne, who has just issued an edition of 150 copies of "Aucassion et Nicolette, Roman de Chevalerie Provençal-Picard," from a MS. of the thirteenth century, with a translation and introduction by M. Alfred Delvan.

OF the polyglot dictionary of Caligaris, in eleven languages (Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, English, Modern Greek, Written Arabic, Spoken Arabic, and Turkish), publishing at Turin, the sixth part has just appeared. The work will consist of forty-five parts.

MR. ELLIS, of King Street, Covent Garden, has issued an interesting catalogue of a portion of his stock of ancient and modern books. Amongst its rarities is a fine copy of the Florence edition of 1481 of Dante, with Landino's commentary, with two early specimens of copperplate engraving and eighteen drawings, from the designs of Baccio Baldini.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—“Is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not ‘supply a want and fill a place.’”

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